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DAM REMARKS ON ARMS REDUCTION ASSAILED

PM281419 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[V. Larionov article under the rubric "The Facts Reveal All": "'Justice' American-Style"]

[Text] The closer the U.S. presidential elections come, the greater the zeal with which the American Administration tries to convince the public of its love of peace and to show that it is supposedly sincerely seeking talks with the USSR on arms limitation. Only yesterday White House spokesmen were asserting that talks are a burden, an encroachment on the plans for the "all-embracing rearming of American," yet suddenly they have started talking a different language: "The United States will never abandon the conference table," "peace is too important," "common sense requires it," and so forth. In precisely this key, the general propaganda chorus was echoed by Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam, addressing the Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently.

Dam was lavish with the epithets extolling Washington's policy and its approach to the problem of arms limitation and reduction. Both are allegedly notable for their "flexibility," "restraint," and even "patience." He dilated on the "responsibility" which the administration has for preserving peace and its desire for "just" agreements with the Soviet Union.

But imperial ambitions prevent Washington figures from thinking realistically and leave no room for common sense. And Dam's vocabulary is dominated by one word -- "strength." A "responsible policy" must, according to Dam, incorporate "firm determination to maintain the forces of deterrence." And for arms control, he states, it is necessary to "modernize the American Armed Forces." In brief -- against the background of dovelike cooing, the screeching of hawks can clearly be heard, exposing the same old gamble on strength and military superiority. The Reagan administration's same old militarist course, which is a danger to peace, is passed off as a "responsible policy."

And how does Washington understand "justice" when it come to concluding arms limitation agreements? Very simply: They are prepared to reduce only what the Soviet Union has most of, and will not reduce what the United States itself has most of. An old trick. The U.S. Administration is prepared to "limit," "reduce," and even "eliminate whole classes of armaments," but...first and foremost, it goes without saying, Soviet armaments.

Let us turn, for instance, to the question of strategic arms. The United States, Dam claims, could accept significant reductions of American and Soviet ballistic missiles, especially land-based ICBM's. That has a fine, generous sound. But some of the "details" which are not mentioned are worthy of attention. While there is approximate equality in the total number of warheads on Soviet and American strategic missiles, the USSR has around 70 percent of them on ICBM's, while the United States has over 80 percent on submarine-based missiles and heavy bombers. That is why Dam, expressing the administration's view, calls for the reduction of ICBM's. As for such a category of strategic arms as cruise missiles, whose numbers on heavy bombers the United States intends to increase to several thousand in the next few years, the American Administration does not consider it necessary to limit these at all. As for the question of strategic aviation facilities [sredstva], its spokesmen say that could be discussed some time later, at subsequent stages of talks, when the United States has completed the programs for rearming them.

The Reagan administration has an equally tendentious approach to the problem of nuclear arms limitation in Europe: The United States is prepared to eliminate all Soviet medium-range missiles, and not only in Europe, but throughout the Soviet Union's territory. And what is to be done with the American nuclear facilities in Europe which the Soviet missiles stand against? Dam's speech did not contain a syllable, so to speak, about these American facilities. Nor a word about the British and French nuclear arms. It is as if none of these things existed in Western Europe.

By all appearances, the Reagan administration would still like to impose on the Soviet Union the notorious "zero" or "interim" options, which has already led to impasse at the talks.

The same one-sided approach is proposed in relation to antisatellite systems. The United States, according to the deputy secretary of state, is not against "banning certain types of such systems." Only first, he says, it is necessary to distinguish between systems which could destroy space targets at low and high altitudes. The reasons for this approach are not publicized, but it is not difficult to see them: The majority of American military satellites operate in high orbits -- being stationary or nearly so. Thus once again the explanation of American "justice" is simple enough.

In this respect the conclusion reached by J. Smith, former director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, when he analyzed the recent U.S. arms limitation proposals, is highly indicative. "All these proposals," J. Smith says, "seem reasonable to the uninformed. In fact, as informed specialists realize, they are all one-sided and pursue the goal of making the USSR fundamentally restructure its strategic arsenal without demanding anything similar from the United States."

Thus the American Administration's peace-loving phraseology conceals its former desire: to conduct any arms limitation -- especially nuclear arms limitation -- talks only from a position of strength, and to seek results not on the basis of equality and identical security, but in directions which would give the United States the opportunity to acquire military superiority.

There is only one name for that: vain hopes.

SOVIET-U.S. STANDS ON CW BAN CONTRASTED

LD282324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1936 GMT 28 Jun 84

[from "The World Today" program presented by Edvard Mnataskanov]

[Text] I would like to reply to a letter from Comrade Zhilkin, Boris Adreyevich, from the village of Sredny Raskhovets, Kursk Oblast, who asks us to discuss the essence of the differences between the USSR and the United States on the question of the ban on chemical weapons.

As your know, comrades, the 1925 Geneva protocal bans the use of chemical as well as bacteriological weapons. We associated ourselves with this protocol at once, while the United States did so after 50 years, in 1965 [as heard]

The Soviet Union is persistently fighting for a complete end to the production of chemical weapons and for the destruction of all their reserves. In the seventies, bilateral Soviet-American talks took place in this connection but on coming to power the Reagan administration broke off these talks unilaterally.

In 1982 the Soviet Union submitted for examination to the United Nations the main provisions of a convention banning the development, production and stockpiling of reserves of chemical weapons and providing for their destruction. This document met with the approval of the overwhelming majority of the UN member-states.

In February this year our country took one more important step in this direction: We proposed that permanent monitoring be established of the entire process of the destruction of chemical weapons. This is very important.

The United States has an entirely different approach to this question. In their military arsenals, as is reported, already 150,000 tons of war gases and 3 million units of chemical warfare ammunition have been concentrated.

Also, as facts show, all the designs and efforts of the U.S. Administration are aimed at further building up its chemical warfare potential, including developing new so-called binary chemical weapons.

It goes without saying that Washington cannot fail to take into account that the overwhelming majority of states and the entire world public urgently advocates the soonest possible banning of chemical weapons. In these conditions the United States also submitted at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament its proposal on banning chemical weapons. But it has been drawn up in such a way as to make it patently unacceptable to the other side. In the American proposal, for instance, there is much talk of a system of monitoring the ban on chemical weapons. But see how cunningly this very monitoring system has been drawn up. It turns out that it would apply only to enterprises which belong to governments or are controlled by the government. And American chemical corporations can in this way freely continue the production of chemical weapons, for they are not state-owned but are private enterprises. Can one imagine a more absurd approach to a serious matter! If one considers that the Reagan administration is now seeking to push through Congress a new 10 billion [currency not specified] program for the chemical rearmament of America, it will become completely clear that across the ocean they are not even thinking of any real ban on chemical weapons or of the destruction of their reserves.

Here is a video report which we will show you now: It was shot in the American State of New Mexico. And this film can only confirm our conclusion. Look: soldiers of the U.S. Army are conducting another exercise to practice military tactics in a zone contaminated by chemical weapons. It is by no means a secret that such games are not a new thing in the practice of the American military. What is more, the Pentagon is increasingly involving subunits of the armies of its West European NATO allies in such games. [video shows U.S. soldiers in trench putting on gas mask when a shell is fired which produces pink smoke. A helicopter hovers over the landscape]

USTINOV ARRIVES IN SOVIET 'MANEUVERS ZONE'

LD281648 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Manoeuvres Zone June 28 TASS -- The staffs, troops and naval forces of the Armed Forces of the USSR deployed in the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and in the southern part of the Baltic have finished their preparations for manoeuvres.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, minister of defence of the USSR, today arrived in the Manoeuvres Zone.

LONDON SUMMIT DECLARATION ON TERRORISM SCORNED

LD282141 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] At the conference of the leaders of the seven leading countries of the West held in London recently, a declaration was adopted on international terrorism. Washington and its allies, having expressed concern in connection with the problem of terrorism, kept silent, however, about important things. They kept silent about the state terrorism which they practice. Events of recent years graphically confirm that they have raised terrorism to the level of foreign policy.

There are plenty of examples of this: Lebanon, Nicaragua, and Grenada. These countries are a bloody symbol of treachery and international brigandage. Lebanon: a country which has for years seen no end to the internecine strife inspired by the West. The hordes of Israeli aggressors, egged on by Washington, have placed a regime of terror on the Lebanese land they occupy. Nicaragua: the Sandinist revolution, having overthrown the pro-U.S. Somoza dictatorship, brought hope to the Nicaraguans for a free and independent future. Washington responded with an undeclared war. Grenada: Washington carried out aggression against this country, which had not threatened the U.S. in any way. Freedom was trampled on; the dignity of a whole people scorned.

The United States and its allies proceed on the basis that all means are fair in the fight against a national liberation movement. The norms of international law established over the centuries are being made null and void. Moral and other values are being essentially anathematized in the bombastic moralizing by Western leaders. There are attempts to restyle the life of peoples and their fate to suit the tastes of the masters of the White House, and blood is being shed in the Near East and in Central America.

Repressions in Chile and in South Africa are becoming more and more cruel. Freedom, which is frequently and grandly spoken of in Washington and other Western capitals, often turns into prison bars and mass murders.

In their declaration, the leaders of the Seven could quite well have said that terrorism has become one of the main instruments of their foreign policy.

ISRAELI INTELLIGENCE INVOLVED IN OLYMPICS SECURITY

LD281954 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vasiliy Golovnin reports:

The Israeli intelligence service "Mosad," which specialises in political assassinations and maintains close ties with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, has taken under its direct control at the request of U.S. special services the so-called "security department" of the Los Angeles Olympics and is preparing to use it for staging all kinds of provocations and for mass spying on "unreliable elements." This follows from the results of the study of the situation in the host city of the 1984 Olympics carried out by a group of journalists on the assignment of the Japanese publishing company "Shueisha."

According to the data obtained, a high-ranking official of "Mosad" has taken over the special "Department for Anti-Terroristic Struggle" under the organizing committee of the Olympics with the blessing of the FBI and the U.S. police. The department is manned with "professionals" from the Israeli intelligence service and with so-called "private" agents. It is feared that under the pretext of combatting terrorism, the "security department" can stage repressions against the "unreliable elements" on the eve of the Olympics. These include, in the first place, activists of progressive public organizations and fighters against racial discrimination and the oppression of the national minorities in the U.S. by shifting on to the "Mosad" men the major part of the functions connected with the carrying out of these dubious operations. Washington obviously tries to shirk responsibility for possible provocations or terroristic actions during the 1984 Olympics.

The report of journalists stresses that the system of total spying on the population unprecedented in the history of the U.S. is now in effect in Los Angeles. It practically reduces to naught the right to private life and other basic civil freedoms of Americans. This spying is of clearly political nature and has nothing to do with ensuring true security in Los Angeles where dozens of murders and bandit attacks take place every day. The report stresses that residents of the host city of the 1984 Olympics have actually been turned into hostages of the Reagan administration and special services which are trying to use international sports competitions for furthering their sinister aims.

LEVIN ON SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES, UN MEETING

LD290302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The UN Secretariat has published the preliminary agenda for the next session of the UN General Assembly. A central position in the forthcoming debates will be occupied by the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Here is a news commentary. At the microphone -- Viktor Levin.

In the present extremely complex international situation it is particularly important to find solutions to the key problems which trouble mankind. And since today, through the fault of American imperialism and its NATO allies, there has been a sharp increase in the threat of nuclear war, the problem of averting such a war and curbing the nuclear arms race is coming to the forefront. It is on this that the Soviet Union is focusing its efforts.

As long ago as 2 March, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko advanced a proposal for the drawing up of norms for relations between nuclear powers. In the view of the Soviet Union -- a view fully shared by the other states of the socialist community and many nonaligned countries -- these norms should above all involve a pledge on the non-first use of nuclear weapons, a pledge to prevent their proliferation and, step by step, on the basis of the principle of equal security, to try to achieve reductions in nuclear weapons until they are fully eliminated in all their forms. The significance of this initiative is obvious. The formulation of norms of this sort would make it possible to improve substantially the international political climate and to introduce those elements of trust which are so lacking at present.

Moreover -- and this must be stressed quite categorically -- such norms would be binding and would in essence place a moral and legal barrier in the way of preparations for nuclear war. It is also evident that the pledge on the non-first use of nuclear weapons would be equivalent to a pledge not to use nuclear weapons at all: For if there is no first strike, then there can be no subsequent ones.

I repeat: The proposal on the drawing up of norms for relations between the nuclear powers was made on 2 March. Today is 28 June, but there has been no reply from the West. Washington and the other Western capitals, which are not in the least averse to talking about negotiations with the Soviet Union, are ignoring this important initiative aimed at solving the principal problem of our troubled world.

In exactly the same way, there has been no reply yet to the appeal by the Warsaw Pact states to the member-states of the North Atlantic bloc concerning a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace. There has been no clear-cut, constructive reply to our country's proposal to the United States for official talks to begin immediately to try to achieve an agreement on preventing the spread of the arms race to space. The NATO countries show no willingness to start talks on the issue of ridding Europe of chemical weapons and the question of not increasing and reducing military spending, either.

In his latest declarations, President Reagan of the United States has been giving assurances that many problems can be solved. But, unfortunately, he is not talking about the key problems on which the Soviet Union has tabled proposals. In order to consolidate peace, it is necessary to advance along the main path -- the path which is honestly and sincerely proposed by the Soviet Union.

U.S., USSR UN COMMITTEES END MOSCOW MEETING

LD281443 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 28 TASS -- A meeting of the Soviet and U.S. United Nations associations ended in Moscow. Participants in the meeting discussed ways to step up the efforts of the public in promoting the limitation of the arms race, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the non-deployment of weapons in outer space, the removal of the threat of nuclear war, and better efficiency of the United Nations in advancing peace and international security.

Agreement was reached on continued contacts and exchanges of opinion between the two associations.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE SEMINAR OPENS IN GENEVA

LD272111 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

"The right to peace" -- this is the topic of the international seminar which opened today in Geneva on the initiative of the World Peace Council.

The seminar is attended by high-ranking executives of U.N. offices in New York and Geneva, representatives of a number of permanent representations at the U.N. office in Geneva, activists of non-governmental organizations of various orientations. The representative nature of the seminar shows once again the growing striving of the broad sections of the world public to intensify efforts aimed at upholding peace and security and supporting the U.N. actions towards disarmament and the stopping of the arms race.

Opening the seminar, the president of the World Peace Council Romesh Chandra stressed that nothing was more important today than the struggle for the preservation of peace and the prevention of a nuclear war which threatened with extermination all the living beings on the earth.

The accumulation of nuclear arsenals poses an extremely serious threat to the security of nations, to their national independence and sovereignty. The problem of stopping the reckless arms race and using the resources released in this way, or at least part of them, for the needs of social and economic development, for the elimination of hunger and poverty, is inseparably connected with it.

The right to life is, in the first place, the right to be delivered forever from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, said the Deputy U.N. Secretary General Vyacheslav Ustinov who is responsible for the holding of the International Year of Peace in 1986 in accordance with the decision of the U.N. General Assembly.

Rikhi Jaipal, secretary of the disarmament conference and personal representative of the U.N. secretary general, drew the attention of the seminar to the fact that unlike all the previous wars, a nuclear war would involve irreparable consequences. This is why the preservation of peace is the common concern of mankind in general, of all the states and peoples.

Soviet Stands Noted

LD282343 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Geneva, June 28, TASS -- An international seminar, sponsored by the World Peace Council, is continuing its work at Geneva's Hilton Hotel. Taking part in its work are top-ranking U.N. officials and representatives of international bodies and many non-governmental organisations.

Leonid Istyagin, representative of the Soviet Peace Committee, drew attention in his speech to the peaceful norms of relationship, advanced by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko, by which nuclear powers should be guided in the interests of preventing nuclear conflict. He stressed that their adoption will become a considerable contribution to endorsing in international legislation well-defined measures for hindering the arms race.

In 1961, the U.N. General Assembly denounced by the overwhelming majority of votes the use of nuclear weapons, World Peace Council Secretary Karen Talbot (USA) recalled. The USSR unilaterally renounced the first use of nuclear weapons, whereas the United States stubbornly refuses to follow its example, officially stating the possibility of using nuclear weapons "under certain circumstances," Karen Talbot pointed out.

The arms race contradicts the interests of developing countries, said Julie Amargo, member of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council, whereas foreign military bases and Washington's strategy of proclaiming virtually any part of the world a zone of "U.S. vital interests" pose a great threat to their security.

Speakers stressed the great role played by the world community and, specifically, non-governmental organisations, in the concerted effort directed at preserving peace, detente, and disarmament.

GDANSK SEMINAR ON EDUCATION FOR PEACE CLOSES

LD282203 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Warsaw, June 29 TASS -- An international seminar on the subject "Study for Peace," attended by representatives of several European countries including the Soviet Union, has closed in Gdansk. The seminar's objective was to facilitate East-West understanding and promote the efforts in education and social upbringing in the spirit of peace and friendship between peoples.

The seminar's participants stressed in their statements that education in the spirit of peace should not be a one-time campaign but a permanent process of transforming peoples' consciousness, providing for measures in various spheres -- pedagogics, science, culture, and propaganda. They not only exchanged experience of their activity in this area, but also advanced several proposals directed at expanding forms and methods of cooperation.

SOVIET AAPSO PRESIDIUM MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD280847 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 27 TASS -- In conditions of the sharply deteriorated international situation, the main task is to stop the arms race and to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. This has been stressed at a session of the Presidium of the USSR Committee of Solidarity of Asian and African Peoples held in Moscow today. Its participants analysed the results of the sixth congress of the Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) held in Algiers late in May.

Speakers at the session recalled that the Algiers forum, which had been attended by over 100 delegations from 90 countries, had demonstrated the anti-imperialist orientation of the movement of solidarity of Asian and African peoples and its opposition to the policy of hegemonism and diktat in international affairs which is pursued by the Reagan administration.

Nuri Abdul Razaq, the AAPSO secretary general who attended the Moscow session, pointed out the readiness of public and political circles of developing countries to step up the anti-imperialist and anti-war actions of the movement which had been expressed at the Algiers forum.

The resolution adopted by the Moscow session supports the peaceful foreign policy of the USSR and the constructive proposals put forward by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko. It expresses the readiness of the Soviet public to promote as much as possible the movement of solidarity with nations working for the consolidation of their national independence and for social progress.

COMMENTARIES RIDICULE REAGAN CALL FOR TALKS

Zhukov: Peace Masquerade

PM281232 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Political observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Masquerade in Washington"]

[Text] As the day of the U.S. Presidential election draws closer, so the noisy campaign advertising the "new Reagan" becomes more obtrusive, claiming that he has suddenly been transformed from a hawk into a dove, from a supporter of nuclear war into its implacable opponent, from an impulsive crusader who only recently branded the USSR as the "empire of evil" and refused to have any contacts with it into a reasonable politician who wants to begin talks with the Soviet leadership soon about businesslike cooperation.

Similar metamorphoses have been known in the past, of course. I can recall quite a few U.S. Presidential elections, and each time the White House incumbent announced his desire for another 4 years in office a campaign began during which he was extolled as a "new" and enlightened politician suddenly dressed in the dazzling snow-white garb of a peacemaker.

Now, however, this political masquerade is pursuing more than just the narrow and limited goal of trying to win election votes. No, this venture is interwoven with another extensive operation in the psychological war on an international scale, couched in the spirit of the same "crusade" against the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries proclaimed by Reagan in his much-discussed speech in London, but in a different form this time.

At that time the U.S. President sounded his war trumpet and summoned the allies to a crusade by which he gave both them and his fellow-countrymen a good fright. Now, in an unctuous voice, he speaks about his love of peace and his readiness for talks with the USSR "any time, anywhere," thereby trying to depict the USSR as the malevolent force stubbornly refusing dialogue with this "lover of peace."

The mummers from the Washington masquerade also rushed across to Europe, where they were joined by people fond of disguise in those NATO countries closest to Washington. In the past 2 weeks I have heard speeches couched in the same tone by an official representative of the U.S. Administration and prominent figures of the administration and ruling parties in the FRG who were taking part in meetings devoted to disarmament questions. With no trace of embarrassment and, furthermore, with a feigned enthusiasm these gentlemen assured their audience that Washington is restlessly eager to begin talks with us just as soon as can be "on any (!) question" and that it is the Soviet Union, obviously, which is "withdrawing into its shell" and pursuing an "empty chair policy."

We have, of course, asked these fervent advocates of the idea of "any talks at all" why the United States rejects the Soviet proposal on the rapid opening of talks to prevent the militarization of space. What is preventing it from taking up the USSR's proposal on a general and complete nuclear weapons test ban. Why it refuses talks on a nuclear weapons freeze. How its stubborn rejection of talks on the conclusion of a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact renouncing the use of force is to be explained. And what about reducing military expenditure? Or establishing norms of conduct among nuclear powers?

We have received no sensible answer to these or many other questions. The Washington mummers are merely inviting the Soviet Union to "return to Geneva" to the talks on nuclear facilities torpedoed last year with the help of the Pershing II and cruise missiles, which the United States forced into Europe despite the furious protests of millions of Europeans.

This utterly hypocritical and phony invitation in no way helped its authors to restore their reputation. After all, everyone knows that the USSR is ready, as of tomorrow, to begin talks with the United States on those questions of paramount significance too. Just one thing is needed: U.S. removal of the obstacles it has placed in the way of talks.

"Tangible, practical steps must be taken," as Comrade K.U. Chernenko said in his Kremlin speech on 21 June, "which would clearly show the desire to make talks possible. In that event we would reverse the measures we were forced to take after the new U.S. nuclear missiles appeared in Europe. The ball is, therefore, in the U.S. court..."

Consequently, the "empty chair policy" phrase which seemed so attractive to the leaders of the Washington psychological warfare service boomeranged on the White House: It is clear that at any talks which could possibly help to reduce international tension the empty chair belongs to the United States.

They began worrying over there: What can we do? So a new trick was brought into play: Prompted by Baker, leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, and Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the U.S. President stated that he was ready to come to a summit meeting with the Soviet Union immediately and on any conditions. What a fine theme for newspaper headlines written in the very heaviest print! What a trap for those voters who read nothing but headlines!

But this trick cannot influence those people who still know how to think. They remember, above all, how the U.S. President responded to the U.S. public's many demands to resume the summit meetings with the Soviet leadership which had been a regular feature since 1972.

We also remember that response.

29 July 1982. Reagan was giving a press conference. A journalist asked: "What is your opinion on the possibility of a summit meeting (with the Soviet leadership) this year?" The President casually replied: "I do not know whether there will be one this year, next year, or at all."

1 August 1982. THE WASHINGTON POST published an article which said that, in showing "such a contemptuous attitude to summit meetings," the President was disregarding his advisers, who had "made it clear that the game is worth the candle and that this risk should be taken for the sake of the domestic political (!) benefits that such meetings promise... on the eve of the 2 November elections" (that was when the entire House of Representatives and one-third of the Senate were up for reelection).

23 February 1983. Reagan was giving another press conference. A journalist asked: "Do you think it likely that your meeting with the Soviet leader will take place in your first term as President?" In reply the President snapped angrily: "Here we go again, the same old talk about whether I want such a meeting or not... I believe that what we need now is not words but some kind of action (?) to show that there is something (!) to be discussed."

11 June 1983. Reagan gave a television interview in Minneapolis. He was asked: "Mr President, is it true that likelihood, or some possibility has arisen of a Soviet-American summit being held, for example, next summer? He replied: "When a meeting is arranged for meeting's sake, for the sake of getting to know one another, and afterward everyone begins to ask 'So what happened at the meeting?', and you answer 'What happened is that we got to know one another,' then a certain disappointment ensues."

13 February 1984. The U.S. President was relaxing on his ranch. But his press spokesman, L. Speakes, was on the job. And UPI sent this report out of Santa Barbara: Responding to a question about the possibility of a Reagan meeting with the Soviet leader, Speakes said that 'The U.S. stance on the holding of a Soviet-American summit has not changed' and reiterated that it was 'essential' that there should be prospects of substantial results."

And then 14 June 1984. The presidential elections are no longer years off. A routine presidential press conference was held. As WASHINGTON POST political observer Reston wrote afterward: "Some 21 of the 35 questions put to him at the press conference touched on the terms on which he was prepared to hold talks with Moscow. Reagan flatly refused to answer them." But then -- as if in passing -- The President suddenly let drop the remark that he would "go anywhere and discuss any topic without any preliminary conditions."

As was to be expected, this remark quickly made the newspaper headlines and was treated as a sensation. And how! A "new Reagan" begins a "new policy!" And not any old policy, but a policy of peace and cooperation. Reelect him President, and he will defend peace ..."Highly placed White House officials" (anonymous, as always!) even permitted themselves to say, the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER wrote, that "President Reagan is ready to make far-reaching concessions(!) during a summit meeting with Soviet leader K.U. Chernenko."

Unfortunately, this sensation did not last even 24 hours. The day after the presidential press conference, CBS was already reporting that "administration officials say that his (Reagan's) statements reflect...a softening of tone, but not a softening of POLICY REGARDING THE USSR [capitalized passage published in boldface] (my emphasis -- Yu.Zh.). During his broadcast Reagan tried to eliminate a dangerous election problem -- namely, the criticism made of him that he was not making sufficient efforts to ease tension in Soviet-American relations."

And there was more to come. U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, according to a report carried in the LOS ANGELES TIMES on 16 June, stated that "President Reagan has not softened (!) His terms regarding a meeting with the Soviet president." He, as well as "another highly-placed administration figure who has asked not to be named," "expressed no particular (?) hope of a summit being held this year."

Why then was all this hullabaloo created? The aforementioned Reston answered that question thus: "Reagan obviously decided that his confrontation with the Russians was beginning to frighten his allies and Americans....The tone of his rhetoric was too sharp. He has now put that right." That's all there is to it! You see, how simple it is.

An apparent desire to hold talks with the USSR "any time, any place" has been created in Washington because most Americans are in favor of it and Reagan and his supporters cannot ignore it on the eve of the presidential elections.

Back at the beginning of this year well-known American public-opinion expert Louis Harris wrote in the newspaper USA TODAY that "the problem for President Reagan is that many people in the country regard him as a figure under whose leadership the country could find itself involved in a new war." Some 61 percent of Americans polled by the Harris organization expressed this viewpoint. "The question of war and peace is now at the center of the 1984 election campaign," this expert concluded on a warning note to Reagan.

That is why Washington's hawks are now trying to coo like doves and have undertaken this masquerade. That is why they have orchestrated on such a scale the latest operation of deception, aimed this time at their own people.

Meanwhile, the figures in the Pentagon, not in the least abashed, continue going their own way. A conference on American naval strategy chaired by U.S. Secretary of the Navy J. Lehman has been held in Newport. Plans for a nuclear war against the USSR with a nuclear first strike were again proclaimed at the conference with those figures' customary cynicism.

Lieutenant General B. Trainor, deputy chief of staff of the Marine Corps, dotted all the "i's" there. He spoke of the "inevitability" (!) of war with the USSR "in the next 20-30 years" and called on the U.S. Armed Forces to "gain the upper hand in that conflict."

Well then? Do you think that the President, having changed into his snow-white garb, has disavowed his bellicose admirals and generals? Has he inordinately punished the indiscreet Trainor? I should say not! He simply shrugged when asked how he regarded Trainor's speech and said: "I will wait until I determine precisely (?) what he said."

Precisely, indeed! Everything is quite clear: The generals and admirals are preparing to carry out the President's doctrine of preparing for a nuclear war. Why should the author of this doctrine punish them?

"Liars when they speak the truth are not believed," "cheats never prosper," and "the deceiver's word is tainted" are the way popular wisdom puts it. And in the final analysis the rapidly tainted sensation put into circulation in Washington about an alleged sudden desire in the White House for talks will merely leave a stain on the present U.S. Administration's reputation.

Election Rhetoric

LD281514 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 28 TASS -- Observers view the speech delivered by President Reagan at the White House on Soviet-American relations as another election manoeuvre.

The White House chief, trying to create the impression that the administration sought better relations with the Soviet Union, mentioned the vaguely formulated "proposals" of the United States on scientific, technical and other exchanges between the two countries.

The press recalls in this context that it was the Reagan administration which, having come to power, dramatically curtailed, blocked and held back bilateral Soviet-U.S. exchanges, which, as many experts believe, had met the interests of both countries. THE WASHINGTON POST says that it was the United States that last September suspended talks with the Soviet Union on the resumption of an intergovernmental agreement on programmes of cultural, scientific and technical exchanges.

Observers in the United States itself believe that the administration resorts to rhetoric on these questions to try to cover its unwillingness substantially to change for the better its attitude to relations with the Soviet Union, primarily as regards and central problems of limiting nuclear weapons, ending the arms race, keeping weapons out of space, etc.

Holding forth on its desire to improve Soviet-American relations, the administration is actually pursuing its mainstream line for breaking the existing rough military parity and securing unilateral strategic advantage. It is under the leadership of that administration that the United States is going ahead with a gigantic programme of "rearmining America," which costs more than two trillion dollars. New types of weapons of mass destruction are rolling off production lines and new staging areas for aggression are being established.

Washington deliberately thwarted the Soviet-U.S.-Geneva talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons by initiating deployments of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe. Speedy preparations are going on for deploying intercontinental ballistic missiles MX, while the Pentagon announced just on the day when the President delivered his address that Tomahawk cruise missiles had begun to be deployed by the U.S. Navy.

The U.S. Administration rejects or merely disregards all the Soviet initiatives aimed at putting right Soviet-U.S. relations and improving the international situation. Emphasis on the problem of exchanges obviously is meant to create a semblance of some "progress" towards better relations between the USSR and the USA, progress which actually is non-existent, to reassure the U.S. public, worried by the aggressive militarist course of the administration and to secure votes at the forthcoming presidential elections in November. THE NEW YORK TIMES says that Reagan was trying by his speech to allay fears over the dangerous condition of relations between the USSR and the USA.

Spokesmen for the administration themselves made no secret of the fact that Reagan's statements were meant to lure votes. One of them warned journalists in advance at a special press conference that Reagan's address would contain nothing new. Journalists pointed out directly in their questions that during the recent period U.S. policy had been formulated with a view to elections and that Reagan's "peace initiatives" were merely a propaganda ploy addressed to the electorate rather than to the Soviet Union. That is why, one of the journalists said, the Soviet-U.S. relations, despite all those "initiatives," had, far from improving, dropped to the lowest and most dangerous point during the past few decades, as many authoritative experts believe.

Shishlin: Proposal To Capitulate

LD281748 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Of late U.S. President Reagan has been giving assurances that allegedly he is seeking to put relations with the Soviet Union on an even keel [uravnovesit]. Political observer Nikolay Shishlin is at the microphone:

President Reagan states in one of his latest speeches that he is seeking to establish more realistic working relations with our country. But it needs to be said that the new tone in the speeches by President Reagan and the figures in his administration does not change the essence of the American position.

I would single out two phases in the American approach to the Soviet Union. The first phase, and a long phase, for over 3 years, was noted by noisy anti-Soviet rhetoric and attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union, and intimidate it with the accelerated buildup of American armaments. The very thing I stress here is the circumstance that this was not merely verbal blackmail, but blackmail precisely by way of the building up and acceleration of American military programs. The new phase, however, started from the moment the United States entered the preelection period. How does it differ from the first phase? In that the rhetoric has been cut down somewhat, although the habit to address foul words to the Soviet Union makes itself felt continually, of course. But one way or another, it is all the same limited anti-communist rhetoric.

What are things like with the military programs? Here, of course, everything remains as it was: In Europe deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles is continuing.

The strategic detachments of the American Armed Forces are also being modernized. MX missiles are being amassed. Trident II submarines are being developed. The B-1 bomber is also being developed. The United States is accumulating chemical weapons. And in this way, as a matter of fact, this new phase in the American Administration's actions regarding the Soviet Union essentially does not change anything, so that the talk of more realistic working relations with the Soviet Union, which Washington is now going in for, is a proposal to the Soviet Union to all but capitulate, to surrender its positions and agree to the (?scheme) of the American Administration to achieve military superiority over our country. This is, of course, absolutely unacceptable to such a power as our country.

It is natural that the Soviet Union takes into account all nuances in the American Administration's policy; but first of all the Soviet Union pays attention to actions.

The foreign policy positions of socialism are expressed in those broad bold peace initiatives which have repeatedly been set out by the Warsaw Pact members and in the first place, of course, by our country. But so far there has been no display of goodwill in return on the part of Washington.

Kozyakov Doubts U.S. Sincerity

LD282314 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Much is being said in Washington these days about talks and a dialogue with the Soviet Union. Our observer, Vladislav Kozyakov, discusses the prospect of Soviet-American relations in his weekly comment:

Well, the major question now is whether the approach of the White House towards relations between the two countries is truly serious and honest. Frankly speaking, there are many doubts about that. While saying good words about the necessity of stable working relations with the Soviet Union, the United States Administration leaders actually keep confirming their hostile position with regard to this country. Speaking before the Soviet-American exchange conference in Washington on Wednesday, President Reagan asserted that he is seeking to establish a working relationship with Moscow. But his speech was full of slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union. In fact he was trying to define what the Soviet people and their government bodies can do in both foreign and internal policies, and what they cannot. This means that President Reagan tries to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Soviet Union. Such an approach towards Soviet-American relations is absolutely unacceptable.

As is known, Reagan's call for the resumption of nuclear arms control talks is being accompanied by the continued deployment of new American first-strike missiles in Western Europe. This looks as an ultimatum to conduct talks when more and more Pershing II and cruise missiles installed near Soviet borders are targeted on major cities of the Soviet Union.

The same tactic is now used by Reagan in other fields of Soviet-American relations. In his speech on cultural exchange, he mentioned some proposals to develop contacts, but they were accompanied by truly strange claims on interfering in the internal affairs of the USSR. Needless to say, such an approach to a relationship with this country is absolutely inappropriate. Let us recall some lessons of history in this connection:

Fruitful Soviet-American talks and valuable agreements on cooperation in various fields were possible in cases when the American side pledged not to interfere in the Soviet Union's domestic affairs, and adhered to principles of mutual respect and mutual advantage for the sake of consolidating general peace. This is true of Franklin Delano Roosevelt's Presidency.

This is also true of the seventies, when dozens of Soviet-American agreements on co-operation were concluded. And the first agreements on nuclear arms control were possible when the American side agreed to the principles of equality and like security.

Now President Reagan ignores the lessons of history. In his speech on Wednesday he mentioned deepest values and fundamental standards in international relations. Well, the values and standards he adheres to are well known throughout the world. They are a crusade against the Soviet Union, the first use of nuclear weapons, a protracted nuclear war, a military superiority, economic sanctions, and others. These deepest values and fundamental standards were openly proclaimed by President Reagan and his secretaries when the administration came to power. Unfortunately, the American policy has not changed since then. This makes Reagan's remarks on a dialogue and working relationship with the Soviet Union neither serious nor honest.

GAN: PENTAGON AIDES DISCLOSE HAWKISH INTENTIONS

PM271550 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Addressing a conference on U.S. naval strategy at the Naval College in Newport (Rhode Island), senior Pentagon officials erased at a stroke Washington's current bombastic assurances of "commitment to the cause of peace." Essentially disavowing Reagan's repeated statements that the United States is "not starting any wars," U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman plainly admitted that the delivery of a first nuclear strike remains the basis of U.S. military-strategic doctrine. Whoever opens fire first will win, he said. Lieutenant General Trainor, deputy chief of staff of the Marine Corps, manifested even greater belligerence when he predicted the "inevitability" of a "limited" nuclear war in the lifetime of the present generation. Reflecting an opinion which is widely held in Pentagon offices, he said that the United States must prepare itself to win this war.

The Pentagonites' revelations are in themselves not particularly new. They merely confirm, abundantly clearly, the thrust of the current Washington administration's political thinking and the content of its activity. From the moment this "team" appeared on the government stage up to the present time, unrestrained militarism has been and still is the idol it ecstatically worships.

The chain of the militarist approach to the most topical problems of today and to questions of interstate relations has led the White House to issue directives formulating the strategies of "limited" and "protracted" nuclear wars. Brandishing the nuclear fist, Washington has launched against the USSR and the other socialist community countries a "crusade" which does not preclude U.S. readiness to bring the world to the verge of extinction. This is eloquently attested by the deployment of U.S. nuclear first-strike missiles in a number fof West European countries, the breaking off of the Geneva talks, and plans for the militarization of space.

The hawkish screaming from Newport was merely a "musical" arrangement of incumbent administration's specific steps to heighten tension and fuel nuclear hysteria. Matters are not altered by the White House's clumsy efforts, in the wake of the Pentagon's outpourings, to suppress the scandal, inasmuch as they merely betray a desire to maintain a "good image" in a sordid game of "peacemaking" dictated by electoral considerations. They cannot deceive the sensible people of the planet, who are becoming increasingly aware of Washington's dangerous course.

POZNER CHARGES U.S. WITH EXPLOITING SAKHAROV

LD281505 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] When Yelena Bonner made it known that her husband, Andrey Sakharov, would go on a hunger strike in an attempt to force the Soviet authorities to let his wife out of the country for medical treatment, the result was almost immediate pandemonium. Hundreds of people were being murdered daily in El Salvador, blood was flowing due to covert CIA operations in Nicaragua, there was killing and carnage in Lebanon -- but forget about all that. As far as the Western news media were concerned there was only one event -- the Sakharov case. And it built. Andrey Sakharov was fasting. So was Yelena Bonner. Both were critically ill. Sakharov's heart was weakening. Sakharov was -- dead? And as this last report began to spread one could almost physically feel the delight. One could almost hear the gleeful rubbing of hands, because clearly what could be better than the death of Andrey Sakharov, whose heart faltered and stopped as a result of his hunger strike in the cruel, inhuman Soviet machine that refused to grant his wife medical treatment abroad? And who knows, maybe she too had died, and wouldn't that be the absolute pinnacle?

But then the hopes began to fade. Leonid Zamyatin, a top Soviet official, publicly stated that both Andrey Sakharov and Yelena Bonner were well, were not fasting. That was a drop of tar in a dish of honey. And now this has been followed by a telegram from the Sakharovs sent from Gorkiy and telling their relatives in the United States that they are alive and healthy. Again, one could sense disappointment in the news reports, as well as in THE WASHINGTON POST's editorial on the subject. Naturally, the first thing to do was to question the telegram's authenticity, which was done. A Soviet telegram, said THE WASHINGTON POST, is in effect a branch of the KGB. The telegram from Gorkiy is good news, said THE WASHINGTON POST with trembling lip and tearful eye, but not good enough. If Andrey Sakharov were presented to the U.S. journalists' corps in Moscow they would probably say that it was not Sakharov at all, but a double hand-picked by the KGB, of course. Nothing is good enough. As a matter of fact, the worse things are for the Sakharovs the better and, (?perversely), the better things are, the worse. This strange piece of logic comes from the simple fact that none of the decisionmakers, none of the media formulators in the United States really care about Sakharov and Bonner as human beings. They care about them only as symbols that can be, have been, and are exploited for the most blatant kind of anti-Soviet propaganda. In that sense a dying Sakharov would be a godsend, and the longer his agony the better.

If this reminds me of anything, then it reminds me of Solzhenitsyn. Remember him? You know -- the guy with the beard who was top news in your media for years? Then he was kicked out of the country and lives now in Vermont or something. Who cares about him now, beard and all? What has happened to the Tolstoy of modern Russian literature, as he was called? Nothing. Simply, he can no longer be exploited politically. That is the long and the short of it.

CIA REORGANIZATION LINKED TO NICARAGUA ISSUE

LD290850 Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] The American Administration has made a reshuffle in the leadership of the Central Intelligence Agency. Observers link it with attempts to avoid the growth of the scandal caused by the secret CIA war against Nicaragua.

The changes affected four high-ranking officials at the agency engaging in espionage and subversion. John Stein has been removed from the post of director of the Office of External Operations. He has been replaced by Clair George, who is known as an experienced misinformer of the American Congress and public.

CIA EXPECTED TO SKIRT RESTRICTIONS ON NICARAGUA

LD281246 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The U.S. press is paying considerable attention to the Senate's decision to turn down the Reagan administration's request for the allocation of an additional $21 million as urgent military assistance to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. International affairs journalist Aleksandr Baryshev notes that the lower chamber of the U.S. Congress refused to grant the White House's request three consecutive times during the last 2 months. Now the request has also been rejected by the upper chamber where the Republicans, who normally support the President's policy, have a majority.

Some days ago CIA leaders tried to convince Congressmen that the funds already earmarked for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries had allegedly run out. Putting pressure on the legislators, they warned that the undeclared war against Nicaragua would have to be abandoned, as they put it, if the requested $21 million were not granted soon. However, the pressure was unsuccessful. In view of the U.S. public's extremely negative attitude to the administration's criminal attempts to secure the overthrow of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua, the Congress did not carry out the administration's bidding over this question. Evidently the approach of the elections and the fears of the Capitol Hill inhabitants that they might lose their seats in Congress have had an effect.

But will the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary rabble suffer as a result of the voting? Hardly. In the first place the CIA has ways of getting around financial restrictions imposed by Congress. There is evidence that the CIA supplied the insurgents with aircraft and launches that were borrowed on a temporary basis from the Defense Department. Second, at a time when the Congress and the U.S. population are opposed to the secret war in Nicaragua, Reagan is placing increasing reliance on the Israeli card. THE WASHINGTON POST writes that some U.S. officials have admitted that Israel is already giving assistance worth several million dollars to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, using a South American country as a go-between. They stated that the United States may repay Israel for this friendly assistance to its puppets through the military and economic assistance it gives Israel every year. So a recent declaration by Rodriguez, one of the ringleaders of the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, is unfounded. Disclosing that in July his grouping would begin an offensive against Nicaraguan towns, he asserted: We will manage even without the $21 million the United States promised us.

SENATE COMMITTEE APPROVES FOREIGN AID BILL

LD272141 Moscow TASS in English 1934 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 27 TASS -- The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved the foreign aid bill for the 1985 fiscal year. Out of 13.8 billion dollars allocated for that purpose 1.4 billion are to go for military and economic "aid" to Central American countries within the framework of the so-called "Caribbean initiative" of President Reagan.

Its purpose is to increase economic and political dependence of Central American countries on the United States, and to buttress the pro-American regimes in Central America. In the current fiscal year the Salvadoran regime alone is to receive more than 132 million dollars for the acquisition of weapons.

ABRAMS SLANDERS CUBA IN HOUSE HEARINGS

LD280913 Moscow TASS in English 0841 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Washington June 28 TASS -- Elliot Abrams, U.S. assistant secretary of state, maliciously slandered the Cuban revolution, the Cuban people and its leaders. Addressing joint hearings of two subcommittees under the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee, he not only gave a distorted, false description of the situation in the field of human rights in the freedom island. This figure cynically claimed that the history of the Cuba in the past 25 years was one of the greatest tragedies of our times. The picture painted by him is by far more relevant for a description of the state of things in the countries which are under the power of the U.S.-backed ultra-reactionary, repressive regimes, such as, for example, El Salvador and Chile.

The statement by Abrams is part of the campaign of provocations launched by the USA against the Western Hemisphere's first socialist state. After the Reagan administration came to office it started building up tensions in its relations with Cuba. A few days ago the U.S. Senate adopted a "political declaration", which actually gives a "green light" to the White House for the use of military force against Cuba.

SENATE ADOPTION OF ANTI-CUBAN DECLARATION NOTED

LD241054 Moscow TASS in English 1013 GMT 24 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 24 TASS -- Recently, with the knowledge of the White House and under its pressure, the Republicans-controlled Senate adopted an anti-Cuban "political declaration". The legislators of the Upper House of Congress, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes in this connection, called for preventing the spread of "Cuban influence" on other countries of the Western Hemisphere by any necessary means, including the use of military force.

The Senate's "political declaration" has become the culmination of the anti-Cuban hysteria launched on the Potomac banks. Beginning from the middle of last year, data started appearing in the Western press as to the existence of plans to take under control Cuba's air lines of communication with Central American countries. The British OBSERVER wrote at one time that a military blockade of air and sea routes was not ruled out.

In its intransigence Washington even went to the lengths of discontinuing the import of rustless steel and products out of it from Japan last year because it is Cuban nickel that is used for the manufacture of those products.

The zeal of the legislators who adopted the "political declaration" in order to please the great power ambitions of the Reagan administration, is not fortuitous, the newspaper stresses in conclusion. Central America and the Carribbean have become a proving ground for testing Washington's position-of-strength policy, the policy of fighting the national liberation movement.

KOLESNICHENKO ASSESSES DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM DRAFT

PM281448 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Tomas Kolesnichenko "Commentator's Column": "Democrats' Manifesto"]

[Text] The Democratic Party's platform committee has adopted a document which will be submitted for examination by its national convention in mid-July.

The document arouses twofold interest. It is doubtless aimed at gaining as many votes as possible, and from that viewpoint reflects the anxieties and hopes of U.S. society. At the same time the aggravation of the struggle within the U.S. ruling class around the basic problems of U.S. capitalism can be judged from the election platform.

The document pays great attention (and that is not surprising) to foreign policy and military problems. First and foremost, the highly dangerous course of the present administration comes in for heavy criticism. And it must be said that as well as traditional attacks on the rival party, there is also discussion of major contemporary problems. The Democrats point out that the policy of the present U.S. President is to make preparations to unleash nuclear war by deploying new-generation "nuclear first-strike" systems.

The Democrats sharply oppose the President's plans to transfer the arms race into space. The draft also calls for talks with the Soviet union on banning antisatellite weapons and freezing the U.S. and USSR nuclear arsenals at the current level. Thus, many fundamental stands of Reagan's foreign policy are rejected, and hopes are pinned on sensible compromises and a quest for mutually acceptable solutions with a view to lessening international tension.

At the same time the Democrats have shown that their party is a major party of U.S. capital and that it completely reflects the latter's perceptions of "world order" and U.S. "national interests" and "security." Thus, the committee rejected an amendment calling for the inclusion in the draft document of a plank on U.S. renunciation of the use of force abroad. Nor has it escaped notice that the document omits certain proposals put forward during the drafting process by Senator Cranston and other Democratic Party figures, which aim to help improve the international atmosphere. Instead, the draft is full of references to the mythical "Soviet threat" and calls to increase the U.S. military budget.

This deference toward the militarist circles deflates the spirit of the Democrats' antiwar rhetoric and, of course, may affect the election results. Many Americans believe that in order to overcome the split within the party and attract voters, the Democrats must put forward a precise and clear alternative to Reagan's policy. The inconsistency and half-heartedness of their election manifesto on both foreign and domestic policy questions only play into the hands of the present White House incumbent.

U.S. DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY CAMPAIGN SUMMARIZED

PM261055 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 25, 15 Jun 84 pp 24-26

[Own correspondent Yuriy Gudkov dispatch: "The Democrats' Election Marathon"]

[Text] New York -- A pre-election campaign is supposed to bring out the presidential candidates' political views and the electors' attitudes towards them. The past five months have, alas, provided no such information. As the columnist James Reston remarked: "The primary election system is a test of physical endurance rather than a test of intellectual fitness."

This year the Democratic Party has campaigned in a large number of states and, considering the enormous distance the contenders for the Democratic nomination had to cover, an 18-hour working day was practically inevitable. On the concluding "super-Tuesday" of June 5, primaries were held in five states at once, and Mondale visited New Jersey, West Virginia, New Mexico and California -- all within less than 24 hours. It has travelled more miles, uttered more words and stayed in hotels for more time than any other presidential contender in American history.

I asked some of the Americans I know how fruitful all the strenuous efforts had been from the viewpoint of enlightening the electors on the candidates' political platforms. My questions were just not taken seriously. Many remember Mondale sporting orange-coloured overalls on a New Jersey beach which usually attracts tens of thousands of holiday-makers at this time of the year. On that particular day, however, Mondale was literally left out in the cold (and the rain), and found himself almost alone on a vast expanse of sand. Many remember Gary Hart on horseback in South Dakota, rafting down a mountain river in Oregon, and wielding an axe when, to the TV camera-men's delight, he took part in a logging contest. This is not hard to remember, all the more so since such exploits feature regularly on the TV screen and on newspaper pages. As for the views.... Listen, I was told, it was a contest to win delegates to the Democratic Party convention who are to choose the presidential candidate. After all, only 15 million people took part in the direct election of these delegates. All the rest was done backstage according to rules which not only differ from state to state, but are simply beyond comprehension for an ordinary human being. Who cares about the views under the circumstances?

Newspaper articles, statements and reports on the numerous debates between the contenders may give one an idea of their common stand and promises. Ascertaining the differences between them is much harder to do, and is actually beyond the rank-and-file elector. All the more so since the contenders and the media all prefer symbols. Walter Mondale, vice-president in the Carter administration, emphasized his knowledge of the mechanism of government and his readiness to set it in motion -- for the electors' benefit, of course. Gary Hart promised "new ideas" and "new leadership."

The Americans often liken their pre-election campaigns to beauty contests. Indeed, the contestants' chief purpose in both cases is to create a good impression. In a television interview, the political analyst Roger Mudd asked Gary Hart 18 questions of which only one concerned his political views.

Nevertheless, the Democrats' pre-election marathon has developed into a fierce contest which seems set to go all the way to the Democratic Party convention.

Maginot Line?

The betting has been openly placed on Walter Mondale who has all the top men of the Democratic Party behind him. Contrary to traditions of many years' standing, the AFL-CIO announced its support for his candidature before the convention, which is significant considering the important role that the trade unions have to play in the Democratic Party. Thanks to this support, Mondale has raised the lion's share of funds -- over $18 million, as against Gary Hart's $11 million and Jesse Jackson's over $2 million.

Then, the rules governing the conduct of primaries nowadays, drawn up two years ago, favour Mondale (who, incidentally, was directly involved in devising them). In a word, Mondale set out to guarantee his victory at the convention from the outset by winning a substantial majority of the delegates, and was to have sailed triumphantly through the rest of the stages on the crest of a wave of popular support.

Such was the plan, and the favourite's victory of Iowa came as no surprise to anyone. The first shock came a bit later: Hart unexpectedly came out on top in New Hampshire. On the first "super-Tuesday," March 13, he scored victories over Mondale in Florida, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Success brought money which is often referred to as the life-blood of American politics. Whereas before his "super-Tuesday" Hart had had to remortgage his house so as to foot the more urgent bills, now money started to pour in at the rate of over $75,000 a day. Early in the campaign, Hart was accompanied by a handful of reporters; now their number tops 70, and he flies around on board a hired Boeing-727. On the second "super-Tuesday," Mondale won in North Carolina and Maryland. Hart parried with new victories. As TIME magazine observed, "with perverse consistency, voters seem to slap Mondale down every time he appears to have nomination within his grasp."

This has continued right up to the finish, with Mondale losing in seven of the last eleven primaries and Hart winning more states over to his side. As regards poll percentages, Mondale does not have much of an edge on Hart, either. Gary Hart has secured the support of the western part of the country, and Walter Mondale -- of the east. But then Hart has triumphed on Mondale's "preserves," too -- in Indiana, Ohio, Florida and in five northeastern states. Had he won not only in California but in New Jersey as well in the final round, the outcome of the race might have been different. Mondale, however, has made it to the magic figure of 1,976 -- the number of delegates which makes it almost certain -- in theory, at least -- that he will be named the Democratic presidential candidate at the coming convention. One of Hart's aides has said that Mondale's campaign, which once appeared like the Maginot Line, now looks more like the leftovers from a shipwreck.

So what has happened

The causes of the current events lie in the changes the country has been undergoing for some years now. The number of voters who actually go to the polls is steadily shrinking. The main reason for that, a special commission has concluded, is that people "question the effectiveness of government and the efficacy of their votes." Ronald Reagan was elected President on 28.8 percent of the vote, an all-time low for American history. However, it was Reagan (or rather his Administration's policy) that put an end to indifference and apathy. Back in the 1982 mid-term elections to Congress and local organs of government, the Republicans suffered a heavy defeat, as the vote grew from 37 to 41 percent. Comments David Broder, reputed to be an expert in the election process: "Whether it is arms control or the threat of war, U.S. relations with the Soviet Union or defense preparedness, Mideast or Latin American policy, human rights, civil rights or equal rights, education, taxes or farm policy, resource development or environment, housing, welfare or deficits that most concern them, there are few voters who do not know that the policies important to them have changed -- often in fundamental ways -- because Reagan and Republicans won the 1980 election."

Hence the desire to use the elections as a means of expressing discontent. Hence the desire to see a candidate who can offer solutions to the problems besetting the country, but not at the expense of the workers. This discontent is voiced by numerous voters from various walks of life who are ready to support a programme which accords with their interests. In this sense, the outcome of the Democratic primaries has been a bitter disappointment to them.

In putting forward Mondale's candidature, the Democratic Party heads did not back it with a programme based on a sober view of the situation at home and abroad, but with purely "organizational measures" -- consolidating the election machinery and the campaign funds. The rules governing the conduct of primaries it had imposed were in its candidate's favour and encroached upon his rivals' interests.

One of the main issues which featured in the pre-election campaign was the use of force. This issue came to the forefront due to the ease with which the Reagan Administration has plunged into military ventures. No one any longer doubts that the "positions of strength" policy openly proclaimed by this Administration means no negotiations, the arms race and the brandishing of arms. Mondale: "I believe that power should be used as a last resort and not a first resort, but I do not believe that there is no role for American power.... We need to have a sensitive, mature, sure-footed President who knows when and when not to use American power."

Mondale promises to stop military aid to the counterrevolutionary forces fighting against Nicaragua and to reduce the number of American troops in Honduras, although keeping them there. He pledges unqualified support for Israel's expansionist policy, refuses to recognize the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and backs the U.S. Armed Forces being used to protect oil shipping in the Persian Gulf.

Like Reagan, he is all for increasing military spending but at a lower rate -- 4 percent a year, without adjustment for inflation. He is against the MX missile, the B-1 bomber, and chemical and space weapons, but is for the Stealth strategic bomber, the new generation of Trident nuclear submarines, the Midgetman intercontinental arms. He supports a nuclear freeze and the SALT-2 treaty, but refuses to follow the example of the USSR which has pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As far as the economic sphere is concerned, he regards the bailing-out of Chrysler, which got a substantial government loan in 1979, as a model of "cooperation" between big business, the trade unions and the government. This suggests a comparison with Reagan's "supply economy" concept by which the road to the well-being of the exploited lies only through the prosperity of the exploiters.

All of this hardly amounts to a "challenge" to Reagan's policy in the light of the changes the voters are insisting on. "Of all the candidates, I'm the one with the experience," says Mondale in reference to his position in the Carter administration. It may be recalled though, that the Carter administration was notoriously inconsistent and inactive on the vital problems of national policy. As a matter of fact, in public opinion polls support for Mondale is always much lower than for Reagan.

The primaries have revealed that his candidature is backed by the blue-collar workers, the elderly, the less educated and less well-off sections of the population who traditionally vote for the Democrats.

New Leadership?

However, the years of apathy and the marked radicalization of the population under the present government have not passed without trace. There has emerged a rather large bloc of voters who call themselves independents and who will cast their ballots neither for the Democrats, nor for the Republicans. Many here believe that this bloc may decide the outcome of the elections. It is commonly identified with the postwar generation. America's largest generation - 76 million - was born in the childbirth boom period of 1946-64. The number of family heads aged under 35 has grown from 16 million in 1970 to 25 million today. Gary Hart characterizes the period in which this generation grew up as follows:

"In that 20-year span, there was a wave of assassinations unprecedented in our nation's history, the most divisive war since the Civil War (the Vietnam war - Y.G.), the biggest political scandal of our nation's history (Nixon's resignation - Y.G.) and a period of the worst economic crisis since the Great Depression."

The postwar generation played a prominent role in the movement to stop the Vietnam war and in the civil rights campaign. But its influence on the outcome of elections, especially so in the past decade, has been negligible. It has come to be known as the "I" generation meaning that it is wrapped up in itself, does not believe in the current institutions of authority and refuses to have anything to do with them.

Gary Hart has decided to win this generation over to his side - and to the side of the Democratic Party.

The fact that these voters belong to the same generation does not mean that they hold similar views on one or another problem. Opinion polls have revealed, however, that most of them regard the economic renewal of the country as a vital task, believe it necessary to reach agreement on arms control, and object to the interventionist policy with regard to Third World countries. They consider it dangerous to preserve the social inequality of national minorities and insist on equal rights for women. In a word, they are of the opinion that the policy Washington has been pursuing throughout the postwar period has outlived itself. "It's a mistake to think that these voters are liberal across the board. The main thing they have in common is that they are future-oriented," one Republican Party strategist warns.

Hence Hart's insistent calls for "new ideas" and "new leadership." Even after the long pre-election period the meaning of these calls remains obscure, and whatever has emerged is not particularly new. What's more, Hart's position is indistinguishable from Mondale's in many cases. "The world - and our nation - cannot stand four more years of cold-war confrontation and the militarization of our foreign relations," Hart says. In the Senate, he fought for the ratification of the SALT-2 treaty and opposed the MX missiles. On the other hand, he delcares for a further rise in military spending, for building up conventional arms, for achieving naval supremacy, for sending troops selectively rather than automatically.

Following Roosevelt's example, Hart suggests a programme of public works aimed at reducing unemployment, and re-training facilities for those who have lost their jobs. At the same time he says: "The key is to get away from the notion of redistribution and to generate an economy that can yield enough taxpaying members of the middle class so that we can take care of the poor."

Unlike Mondale, Hart secured the support of that section of the electorate he had appealed to, and the number of convention delegates he has won (1,200) is evidence of that. Nevertheless, Hart's success has shown how divided the Democratic following is. "Mondale and Hart appeal to separate parts of the voting public and neither of them has come close to capturing a broad coalition of support.... What is worse from the Democrats' view, is that each one seems unable to attract the kind of voters the other gets," THE WASHINGTON POST writes.

"Awakening of the Sleeping Giant"

Another surprise the election campaign has offered is the emergence of a solid bloc of Black voters as an organized force with demands of their own. This process has been catalyzed by Jesse Jackson, the head of an important Black organization in Chicago.

Contrary to all expectation and forecasts, he stuck it out to the end of the race. Jesse Jackson owes his success to the practically unanimous support of the dark-skinned voters. Traditionally, they vote Democrat. This time, the Democratic Party's favourite, Mondale, got only 10 percent of their votes.

Jackson knows perfectly well that his chances of being chosen for the presidential candidate by the Democratic Party convention are zero. His real purpose is to mobilize the Black voters and to demand respect for the rights of Black people and of the other victims of ruthless exploitation. Here is a simple example. At the 1980 elections, Ronald Reagan won in eight southern states by a majority of 182,000 votes. There are three million unregistered Black voters in those states. Hence the insistent calls for registration Jackson makes at every meeting. The results are striking. In Alabama, the Black turnout at elections has grown by 82 per cent; in Florida, 43 per cent; in New York, 103 per cent; in Pennsylvania, 38 per cent. Says Jackson: "This is no ordinary campaign. This is the awakening of a sleeping giant." He means not only the Blacks, but Spanish Americans, the white poor, all those left by "American-style progress" at the bottom of the social ladder.

Unlike his rivals, Jackson demands that the Pentagon's budget be cut by a fourth, that allocations to social programmes be increased, that national minorities be better represented in the organs of government, get more jobs, that the exercise of civil rights be guaranteed. He is against U.S. armed interference in the affairs of other countries, for dialogue rather than confrontation, for the withdrawal of the American troops from Central America, for the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, for economic sanctions against the racist regime in South Africa.

Jackson has won the votes of only 367 delegates to the convention. But the indisputable success of his campaign lies in his having proved that he has the Black vote on his side, and that vote is vital for the Democratic Party if it is to win the November elections. As THE NEW YORK TIMES puts it, "His candidacy has shown enough strength to influence politics beyond this year's campaign....Mr Jackson has crystallized their power (the Black population's -- Y.C.) into a potent force in national politics."

In the Republican camp they "hoped and prayed," as one White House spokesman put it, that Walter Mondale would win the race. First of all because his name is associated with an administration which has already lost an election; and second, because his candidature does not evoke much enthusiasm among the voters. However, the widespread discontent revealed by the campaign, and the emergence of numerous groups opposed to the government's policy are danger signals for the Republicans, too. The White House cannot but be aware of that.

The Republican Party has already joined the election campaign. Its beginning was marked by a TV commercial showing happy families against the background of brand-new bungalows, white fences and cars, with the Stars and Stripes fluttering above. The President himself never misses a chance to appear on television. The coverage of the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landings in Normandy and of the London summit were frankly geared to giving the President extra publicity.

These efforts cannot conceal the results of the policy which his administration has been pursuing for four years and which has become the main theme of the election campaign. One can only wonder what the Democrats will do about Reagan's "heritage" if they take over -- and, what's more important, what they will have to offer as an alternative.

LYUTYY VIEWS REAGAN REELECTION CAMPAIGN

PM281313 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy: "Cousin Seven Times Removed"]

[Excerpt] Washington -- President Reagan is the head of the first U.S. Administration in a little over 20 years under which there have been no talks with the Soviet Union on the arms limitation problem. The threat of nuclear war during his 4 years in the White House has increased immeasurably. That is what the majority of Americans believe.

And now a well-coordinated campaign is beginning to dupe Reagan's fellow citizens into thinking that black is white. Perhaps they'll believe it. As is well known, in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, the USSR was obliged to embark on an increase in its own nuclear potential in the Atlantic. The Pentagon, Department of State, and White House know very well how the deployment of its missiles on European soil has turned out for the United States itself. But surely this cannot be made public in an election year? So propaganda shuffling has begun in the hope that the man on the street will take the bait.

In general, Ronald Reagan said meaningfully at his last press conference, the world has become safer. Well, so what if there are submarines, there are only one or two more of them in the Atlantic. And even those, it turns out, had been roaming there already. And, pointing to the White House, he cracked another joke: If the Soviet nuclear threat had really increased lately, I wouldn't spend the night in that house. In response, a U.S. reporter noted that Reagan, in spending the night in the White House, had slept through the opportunity to agree with the Russians on disarmament questions...

The "statistically average" American, meanwhile, is not only the loudmouth bawling "America above everything!" and not only the manufacturer grown fat on the yeast of Reagan's "tax reform" -- he also represents those from whose mouths Reagan is snatching the bread to give to his banker. America is also those whose sons died in Lebanon and Grenada. Finally, it is those who realize what peace and war are in our age. There are many millions of these people.

Well, the "Ronald Reagan's America" which the advertising specialists from the President's election team are extolling can remain on their consciences. Indeed that -- "Ronald Reagan's America" -- is the exact title of a series of election television films which has now been put into production by a number of the country's studios, which have been generously paid by the "Reagan-Bush 84" committee.

...Some young people smile at each other, happily surveying their freshly painted new house which, of course, they could not have bought even 3 years ago. There is no mention of the fact that house prices in the United States have leapt very sharply in that time and "the traditional American dream" of buying one's own home, as one U.S. public figure put it, has become even fainter.

Some proud, hardworking men in baseball caps walk toward a plant, on their way to work, of course. A piquant detail remains unmentioned: The United States has experienced the highest unemployment level in the past 50 years, now standing at over 8 million. And it is quite incomprehensible why the men in baseball caps are gallantly followed by... cats and dogs. Has Reagan made them happy in some way too?

Finally, a smiling black man washes a brand-new limousine. Here the idea is clear: Black people will think there are lucky people among them, too, and Reagan's supporters will rejoice: The "niggers" have finally been put in their place -- let them sweep streets, clean automobiles, and not get uppity.

Incidentally, the last comment is not mine. It comes from (Greg Shneiders), press secretary of Senator John Glenn, who until recently was an active participant in the White House marathon. (Shneiders), with no concern for the election campaign, in now free to take a calm, sober look at what each candidate offers. Having seen the television series "Ronald Reagan's America," which cost a little over $2 million, (Shneiders) concluded that Americans "are not as easy to manipulate" as the White House imagines. Even if you invest millions in television movies, even if you invite the hotshots of Madison Avenue, the capital of the U.S. advertising industry, even if you squander your entire $40 million on duping the electorate. That is the amount the "Reagan-Bush 84" committee already has almost in its pocket. That, incidentally, is the limit which the contender can collect prior to his party's convention this summer. Reagan has no financial problems: At just one fundraising banquet in the Washington Sheraton Hotel he raked in $5 million in one go....

"...One big photo session" was how Sam Donaldson, ABC television's sharp-tongued White House correspondent, described the President's recent visit to China. The White House political showmen had everything scheduled minute by minute and staged the visit so that the Americans only saw Reagan smiling and instilling respect. There were no sudden surprise "angles of approach." But, it is true, they did not avoid them. The U.S. delegation was disconcerted when his hosts excised from the President's speech a few particularly provocative passages about the Soviet Union and moralizing sermons glorifying the "freedoms" of America.

While Ronald Wilson Reagan was walking along the Great Wall of China with his wife Nancy, the figures of yet another public opinion poll were published in the United States. The majority of American questioned said that Reagan's policy was bringing the country closer to war.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON ARMING OF PAKISTAN

PM281701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Why Is Pakistan Being Armed?"]

[Text] Nowadays, when world tension has increased sharply as a result of American imperialism's aggressive actions, the extent of the responsibility borne by each government and each politician for the fate of his own people, for peace in the region where his country is located, and for universal security is immeasurably higher. This applies especially to the leaders of states in politically "sensitive" spots on the planet.

Pakistan is one such state. It is separated from the USSR's borders by Afghan territory. Its shores are washed by the Indian Ocean, where the desire of peace-loving countries to create a peace zone is coming into increasingly acute conflict with the U.S. line of turning the region into a springboard for imperialist military adventures. The preparations for such adventures are now assuming very specific forms in the oil-rich Persian Gulf zone, which adjoins the Indian Ocean and is scorched by the protracted Iraqi-Iranian war.

When it comes to the realities of Pakistan's internal life, mention must be made of the socioeconomic backwardness that was the heritage of colonialism.

Therefore, it is clear that the Pakistani leadership has more need than anyone of a considered, well thought-out approach to international affairs, an approach taking into account all the economic, social, and other factors in the contemporary international situation. It is sometimes hard to find a fitting place in the world political arena. Especially when it is a question of a place according with the interests and aspirations of the awakening millions of the people's masses and with the needs of the cause of peace. Is the existing military regime in Pakistan seeking such a place?

If you judge by formal criteria, Islamabad is among the capitals that are extremely active in the diplomatic respect. True, it is more the object than the subject of this activeness. Representatives of the U.S. Administration are particularly frequent visitors to Pakistan. Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger, Vice President Bush -- when they tour Asia they all regard it as their duty to visit Pakistan. Pakistan is a favorite place of pilgrimage for American politicians -- both active and retired, such as H. Kissinger and Z. Brzezinski, who became "famous" in Pakistan during his period as President Carter's assistant for visiting a training camp for Afghan counterrevolutionaries there and, in a theatrical gesture, grabbing a submachinegun and pointing it toward the border with Afghanistan.

The transformation of Pakistan into a base for aggression against the DRA has been placed by the Reagan government on a far broader practical footing than it was by that government's predecessors. As C. Weinberger declared in a congressional committee, "without a Pakistan confident of its own strength, the resistance (read: the counterrevolutionary banditry of the interventionists) in Afghanistan will come to naught." That is why a visit to the camps where the gangs are trained for sending into Afghanistan has now become not merely a compulsory ritual for all Islamabad's high-ranking American guests but also a demonstration of the intention to continue the undeclared war against the DRA by dragging Pakistan increasingly deeply into it.

As recently as the latter half of May U.S. Vice President G. Bush, addressing basmachis in the (Nasir Bagkh) camp near Peshawar, allowedhimself to appeal plainly and unambiguously for "the continuation of the struggle" until such time as the "Soviet troops are withdrawn from Afghanistan."

This inflammatory appeal was accompanied by the ostentatious presentation of a check for $14 million to cover the needs of Afghan "refugees" -- or, counterrevolutionaries. Of course, the 14 million was a purely propagandist gesture, the visible part of the iceberg. No one would even dream of comparing this gift with the carefully concealed astronomical sums which the United States and certain other countries are spending on transforming Pakistan into a bridgehead for the anti-Afghan intervention.

Suffice it to say that in the vicinity of Peshawar alone, to which Bush directed his steps not at all fortuitously, there are located 14 training centers for gangs which are being dispatched to the nearby Afghan border. And, in all, more than 100 such centers have already been set up in Pakistan, according to the DRA Government's data. The bandit activity is being financed first of all with money from the coffers of the U.S. CIA and of the special services of certain other countries and, second, by a considerable portion of the military and economic aid totalling $3.2 billion which Washington has granted to Islamabad in accordance with the agreement concluded between them.

As is noted in the DRA Foreign Ministry's statement, the visit to Pakistan by G. Bush confirmed Washington's intention to increase the flow of weapons to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries and to impart to the aggression a "qualitatively new aspect." The visit, says the statement, also showed that the United States is seeking to harness Islamabad even more firmly to its chariot and that the United States, by obstructing the resolution of the situation that has taken shape, bears direct responsibility for that situation.

This is a just and objective assessment, based on facts. Let us merely recall the story of the three rounds of talks on a settlement between Islamabad and Kabul conducted via the UN secretary general's special representative. Each time that even a glimmer of light began to appear at the talks or a change, in a constructive direction, took shape in the stance of the Pakistani leaders, someone's unseen hand would literally tug at the tails of the uniform coats. Invariably the same old deliberately distorted logic was and is being used whereby as the saying has it, the cart is put before the horse. First, they say, there must be a withdrawal of the limited Soviet military contingent which, as is known, is stationed in Afghanistan at the request of its legitimate government for protection against aggression, and only then can the issues connected with ensuring the security of the country, and with ending the outside incursion onto its territory, be resolved. It is as if the Afghans are people who do not realize that someone wants to leave them defenseless and deprive them of the right to make use of the support of friends in the face of aggression organized and inspired by imperialism.

By expatiating in the bandit camp near Peshawar on the "withdrawal of Soviet troops" and "the continuation of the struggle," Vice President Bush in point of fact confirmed that Washington is not at all seeking a normalization of the situation in that region but the further exacerbation of this situation.

It must be stated that Islamabad readily seizes upon the American speculation, including that concerning the Soviet troops. The USSR's limited military contingent is depicted as some sort of "threat" to Pakistan and to the security of the entire region.

Meanwhile it is perfectly clear that the limited Soviet contingent invited by Afghanistan threatens no one. On the contrary, it plays the role of a stabilizing factor preventing the regional situation from taking an even more dangerous turn. The question of its stay in Afghanistan is an issue of bilateral Soviet-Afghan relations, and if Islamabad, taking its cue from [s podachi] Washington politicians, attempts to play this card, then this is for patently unseemly ends, primarily in order to justify the expedited delivery of the latest American armaments to Pakistan.

Among these are F-16 fighter-bombers, Harpoon missiles, self-propelled artillery pieces, armored carriers, and much else that has been stipulated by official and unofficial U.S.-Pakistani agreements. The nature of the armaments and their quantity and siting attests that the Afghan salient is by no means the sole one.

Otherwise, why, for example, would Pakistan need deliveries of Harpoon sea-to-sea missiles, for Afghanistan — as is well known -- does not even have an outlet to the sea. This question was raised at hearings in the U.S. Congress, and an administration spokesman let it be understood unambiguously: It is not excluded that they might be used against India. It is no mere chance, of course, that along the "control line" in the Pakistani-occupied part of Kashmir is concentrated 30 percent of Pakistan's tank pool, which is equipped for combat in modern conditions. Nor can one fail to recall in this connection instances of the detection in India of Pakistani agents who had been inciting religious and communal disturbances and fueling separatist sentiments both in Kashmir and the Punjab.

Something else too is symptomatic: At the end of May President Ziaul Haq categorically rejected in an interview for the London TIMES the possibility that Pakistan would accept two key provisions of a friendship and cooperation treaty proposed by the Indian Government, provisions which stipulated that India and Pakistan will not permit the creation of foreign military bases on their territory and that they will resolve all issues on a bilateral basis.

There is thus no need to be surprised at how much the issue of creating U.S. military bases in Pakistan has been obscured. Both Washington and Islamabad always try to evade a straight answer to the question whether bases are being set up. But the foreign press has repeatedly reported secret agreements concluded on that score.

In fact the entire Indian Ocean is seen by U.S. strategists as yet another salient that is no less important than Afghanistan and India. The imperialist bridgehead being created in Pakistan could under certain conditions play a prime, if not key role in this salient. Not for nothing is Pakistan included in the system of the U.S. Central Command, which is oriented toward the Indian Ocean and primarily the Persian Gulf zone and to which the "Rapid Deployment Force" is subordinate. And there is evidently some foundation to the reports that Washington has decided to grant Pakistan Orion patrol aircraft fitted with the latest equipment for transmitting operational military information to U.S. ships.

It thus transpires that Pakistan is becoming one of the main points in the U.S. imperialist strategy. It is becoming so not by dint of circumstance but in accordance with the conscious political choice of the country's present leadership. The attempts by Pakistani diplomacy to secretly involve Turkey and Saudi Arabia in some kind of new Middle Eastern "de facto alliance," to which it also intends to harness Iran, which is being nudged in that direction, then become entirely understandable.

The speculative nature of the slogans of "Islamic commonality" used here is obvious, as is the fact that Islamabad is not acting independently [ne na sobstvennyy strakh i risk] but in concert with its senior partner -- Washington. It is difficult, very difficult to see how all this is compatible with Islamabad's membership in the Nonaligned Movement.

In this context it would be possible to recall: Pakistan's participation in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization and in CENTO meant for that country nothing but serious foreign policy miscalculations, which dragged it into hopeless adventures.

Many families still mourn the victims whose lives were meaninglessly sacrificed in three wars with India and in unsuccessful attempts to suppress the liberation movement in what was then East Pakistan and later became the independent state of Bangladesh.

Judging by public reaction Pakistan's current foreign policy course is incompatible not just with the security interests of South Asia as a region inhabited by nearly 1 billion people, but above all with the interests of the people of that country itself, as the recent violent demonstrations on the streets of Pakistani cities organized under the leadership of the nationwide Movement for the Restoration of Democracy indicated with all cogency. The Islamabad rulers would do well to listen to the voice of the participants in these events. In conditions where nobody is threatening Pakistan, the path to peace and stability leads not through an arms race and involvement in the plans of external forces, but through talks and peaceful cooperation.

U.S. ARMAMENTS REQUESTED BY PAKISTAN LISTED

LD281835 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] New Delhi June 28 TASS -- The Pakistani military regime worked out a new program of militaristic preparations for several years ahead, writes the newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES. Several more divisions of land forces will be formed under this program. In addition to U.S. F-16 fighter bombers it is planned to buy some 100 attack aircraft abroad. The offensive possibilities of Pakistan's Navy will increase considerably. Pakistan's Navy assumed increasingly the role of the support of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf area. Islamabad is already holding talks with Britain to get several up-to-date missile carrier destroyers.

The United States will be the main supplier of armaments as before. Pakistan has already placed in the USA the orders for two E-2C "Hawkeye" aircraft equipped with a radar warning and detection system. During the recent visit to Pakistan of U.S. Vice President George Bush the sides discussed questions of further widening the list of armaments with which the USA supplies its partner. "Harpoon" cruise missiles, "Sidewinder" missiles, "Vulcan" anti-aircraft guns were put additionally on the list.

Pakistan's own war industry is developing at high pace. 25 "Mushak" warplanes will be built at Pakistani aircraft factories this year. A considerable number of fighter bombers bought earlier from West European countries will be modernized. U.S. trusts will take an active part in setting up new war industry enterprises.

KUTAKHOV SEES OFF INDIAN AIR CHIEF OF STAFF

PM281128 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Aviation D. Singh, chief of staff of the Indian Air Force, was in the Soviet Union from 19 through 26 June on an official visit at the invitation of Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the Air Force and USSR deputy defense minister.

During his visit D. Singh visted a number of military units and military educational institutions of the Air Force, went to Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad, and saw the sights of those cities.

On 26 June the Indian Air Force chief of staff and his companions left for home. They were seen off at the airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov and other officials.

LAO MEDIA ON CHERNENKO-KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN TALKS

OW281435 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Lao mass media published detailed reports on the meeting between Soviet leader Chernenko and Lao leader Kaysone Phomvihan in Moscow.

PASASON pointed out: The ties in all fields between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and between the Soviet Union and Laos are being expanded and strengthened daily. During the Moscow talks, both sides advocated further development of Soviet-Lao relations.

KPL pointed out: The exchange of views between the leaders of the two parties and countries proves that they hold identical views on all questions that they discussed.

Lao newspapers and radios pointed out: The leaders of the Soviet Union and the Lao People's Democratic Republic firmly codemn the Chinese authorities' hostile actions against the three Indochinese nations, and denounce the Thai reactionary clique's provocations against the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Lao radio, in particular, pointed out: Under this situation, it is of special signifance to implement the constructive proposals designed to normalize the situation in Asia.

THAI ENCROACHMENTS ON LAOS BENEFIT U.S., PRC

PM281303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Playing Into Imperialism's Hand"]

[Text] Vientiane, 23 Jun -- The seizure of three settlements in the Laotian border Province of Xaignaburi is a crude violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], a LPDR Ministry of National Defense spokesman declared at a press conference held here.

This crude armed provocation against people's Laos is aimed at undermining the emerging trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states, it was noted at the press conference. The LPDR spokesman drew attention to the fact that the Thai military's seizure of part of primordial Lao lands occurred immediately following visits by high-ranking Thai officials to Washington and Beijing. It is thus completely obvious that Bangkok's shortsighted policy is playing into the hands of the interests of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism.

INDOCHINA STABILIZING DESPITE ATTACKS

PM281114 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov article under the rubric "On a Current Topic": "Despite Reaction's Intrigues"]

[Text] The recent development of events in Southeast Asia clearly goes beyond the scenarios sketched in for that region of the world by the strategists of international tension. Despite all attempts to destabilize the situation in Indochina, to hinder the progress of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea along the road of socioeconomic transformations, and to pitch the Indochina countries into fierce confrontation with the members of ASEAN, political trends in the region today attest the contrary.

The cohesion of the three Indochinese countries is growing stronger, their successes in peaceful building and in strengthening defense capability are multiplying, and increasingly forceful voices are being heard in ASEAN circles in favor of normalizing the Southeast Asia situation and organizing a constructive dialogue between the interested parties. This turnabout, which has been welcomed by the world's progressive public, arouses extreme animosity in the camp of imperialism and reaction.

This is reflected in the noticeably activated support for Khmer reaction encamped in Thailand, in the whipping up of militarist hysteria in the region under cover of the mythical "Vietnamese threat," and in the way Bangkok is being nudged toward armed confrontation with sovereign Kampuchea and Laos. Moreover, the facts show that Washington intends to "participate" directly in regional affairs. Statements abound about U.S. "responsibility" for the development of the situation in Southeast Asia and about America's strategic "interests" in the region.

It must also be noted with regard to the events in Southeast Asia that we are seeing a certain coordination of action between Washington and Beijing. In this instance things are not limited to declarations of "parallel" interests in the region but are reflected in specific actions -- arms shipments to the Pol Pot gangs and attempts to influence political circles in ASEAN and the West from anti-Vietnamese and anti-Kampuchean positions. The Chinese authorities' armed provocations in northern Vietnam, a recent commentary by the Kampuchea's SPK news agency stressed, were also carefully coordinated with attacks by Khmer reaction.

All this is backed up by a slanderous campaign against the Indochinese countries being conducted by the Western mass media and the Southeast Asian reactionary press. It is no accident that the bourgeois press is striving to play down the significance of an important political event in the region which took place the other day. I am talking about the latest -- third -- withdrawal of part [chast] of the limited contingent of Vietnamese volunteer troops to Vietnam from Kampuchea's western and northwestern regions.

As is well known, the Indochinese countries' Vientiane summit in February 1983 adopted a document on the presence in Kampuchea of Vietnamese volunteer troops which envisaged a staged withdrawal by the volunteer units, taking into account the state of Kampuchea's security. Despite the absence of official reaction to this peace-loving initiative from the ASEAN side, the SRV and the PRK are consistently carrying our the adopted resolution. The present step has been further vivid proof of the Indochinese states' sincere devotion to the cause of normalizing the situation in the region and reducing tension in relations with ASEAN. At the same time, the latest withdrawal of a Vietnamese volunteer unit from Kampuchea is confirmation of the PRK's successes in defending its national sovereignty against the intrigues of external forces and reaction and a fact that demonstrates the strengthening of people's power in the country and refutes the conjectures of hostile propaganda.

Peace and stability in Southeast Asia are the guidelines on which fraternal Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea base their policy in the region. This constructive course is resolutely backed by the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and all the planet's progressive forces. The future belongs to dialogue, not confrontation, to mutual understanding and good neighborliness, not enmity.

USTINOV, KULIKOV MEET WITH HONECKER IN BERLIN

LD290900 Moscow TASS in English 0852 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Berlin, June 29 TASS -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SUPG), chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, received Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR. Dmitriy Ustinov is staying in the GDR in conjunction with the holding of staff exercises involving land and naval forces of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

During the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Erich Honecker and Dmitry Ustinov exchanged views on major problems of peace and security in Europe, on the strengthening of fraternal friendship between the peoples and armies of the countries of the socialist community, and the raising of their defense capabilities.

General of the Army Heinz Hoffmann, member of the Political Bureau of the SUPG Central Committee, minister of national defense of the GDR; Egon Krenz, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the SUPG Central Committee; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR, commander-in-chief of the joint armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, were present at the meeting.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES GDR TRADE SYSTEM

PM281231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Relations"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the SED, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.A. Stashenkov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Section, was in the GDR 18-23 June. It studied the SED's experience in leadership of work in the spheres of trade, consumer services, and consumer cooperatives.

The delegation was received by W. Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ORTEGA, NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

PM281438 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "D. Ortega's Trip"]

[Text] Bucharest, 27 Jun -- N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, has received a Nicaraguan party and state delegation here on a working visit led by D. Ortega, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction.

During the conversation of the two countries' leaders stressed the importance of strengthening the peoples' unity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism. In this connection, they noted the importance of the revolutionary processes in Latin America and also the need to end foreign interference in states' internal affairs and to seek a peaceful solution to that region's problems.

The Romanian leader reaffirmed that Romania will continue to support the struggle of the Nicaraguan people and other peoples of Central America to implement their ideals of national progress, freedom, and democracy.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES ANTONOV, DELEGATION

LD272137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 27 Jun 84

[Text] In Sofia today Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov received a Soviet delegation led by Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. During the conversation important directions of cooperation and integration between the two countries in the field of industry, and primarily in various branches of machine-building, were discussed.

DELEGATION STUDIES BULGARIAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

PM281227 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty relations between the CPSU and the BCP, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.L. Savakov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, was in Bulgaria 18-23 June. It studied the BCP's activity in leadership of the introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress in industrial production.

The delegation was received by O. Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

USSR-SFRY SCI-TECH COOPERATION MEETING CONCLUDES

LD282204 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A meeting of the Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation ended today.

The committee discussed matters connected with implementing the accords contained in the main directions for giving effect to the long-term program of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the SFRY in the period up to 1990. The delegation heads, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Borislav Srebric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, signed a protocol on the results of the committee's work.

The meeting of the committee took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere, Borislav Srebric says. We prepared the ground for further expanding and deepening mutually beneficial links and examined progress in fulfilling commitments for the supply of goods in the current year. The sides discussed in detail questions related to production specialization and joint production in the leading sectors of machine-building and cooperation in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex. The Soviet Union is our main trading partner, and therefore great attention was paid to consultations with planning organizations.

As is well known, they are at present preparing a draft for cooperation in the following five-year period. We also noted the fact that scientific-technical links between our countries are developing successfully and charted steps for increasing their efficiency and accelerating the application of joint developments in materials and technology. I am very satisfied with the work that has been accomplished and also at the exceptionally warm reception accorded here to our delegations, Borislav Srebric said in conclusion.

GROWING ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH SFRY REVIEWED

PM281215 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 June 1984 Second Edition carries on page 3 a 1,200-word L. Kraynov dispatch entitled "Distant Paths," datelined Belgrade and Moscow. The article, under the "Yugoslav Reportage" rubic, describes the Copic family in Montenegro and shows how various members of that family have either worked in the USSR or are working in plants built with Soviet assistance in the SFRY. Kraynov concludes his dispatch in the following way:

"Particularly broad horizons are opening up in the development of Soviet-Yugoslav contacts in connection with the expanding long-term specialization and production sharing in the sphere of machine-building, machine tool-building, the chemical industry, the power industry, and ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy.

"We heard how the two countries are exchanging technical documentation and experts and conducting essential consultations within the framework of the developing bilateral scientific and technical cooperation. Forms of scientific and technical cooperation such as reciprocal orders for the performance of exploration work and the exchange of information on scientific and technical achievements of mutual interest are in operation. Among the new forms of economic cooperation between the USSR and Yugoslavia it is worth mentioning the increased participation by Yugoslav enterprises in the construction of projects in the Soviet Union. The tourist complex on which Marko Copic has worked is one such project. To this one could add the participation by Yugoslavia's emmissaries in the completion of the Belgrad hotel and the construction of the Kosmos hotel in Moscow and other projects.

"In conversation, were were told how the number of industrial projects in Yugoslavia which have been or are being fitted with sets of Soviet equipment is over 100. Power stations built with Soviet assistance generate up to 27 percent of Yugoslavia's total electricity output. Alumina production capacities built in the SFRY with the USSR's assistance make up 27 percent of the capacities existing in the country.

"The Yugoslav friends we met in our short stay in this country did not conceal the difficulties or unresolved problems. There are quite a few in the economic sphere. But, without fail the idea was expressed that mutually beneficial cooperation and the search for new forms in joint work are undoubtedly to the two countries' advantage.

"In Montenegro I was reminded of what the writer Ilya Erenburg once said about this republic: It has a Ministry of Industry but there is no industry there yet. These words used to be accurate, friends said. Present-day Montenegro -- an equal member in the family of Yugoslavia's socialist republics -- is an example of intensive economic development. Only people's power, only socialism could have taken men from an ordinary worker's family along those distant paths which their grandfathers did not often take."

PRAVDA SCORES WEU DECISION ON FRG REARMAMENT

PM290940 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" entitled "Playing With Fire;" by Yuriy Kharlanov]

[Text] Recently the council of the Western European Union [WEU], an organization which includes Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, and the Benelux countries, decided to lift the last restrictions on the production and acquisition of conventional weapon systems in the FRG. That means that henceforth West Germany can produce both for its own consumption and for sale long-range, remcte-controlled missiles and strategic bombers. Let us recall that the ban on the construction in the FRG of surface naval ships and large tonnage submarines was lifted by the EEC bodies way back in 1980.

One cannot help asking in connection with the decision of the WEU council, the organization known to be a NATO appendage: How does it tally with the assurances, which repeatedly came from Bonn, that "no military threat will ever stem from the German soil." Now, in addition to the American first-strike nuclear missiles which are already being deployed in West Germany's territory, the FRG has been given the right to manufacture its own offensive weapons. This is a retraction of all the solemn assurances made in the past that the FRG's re-militarization would not be left uncontrolled and that it would constitute no threat to the FRG's neighbours.

But there is another aspect to the WEU council decision. It is not fortuitous that it was passed on a proposal which came from Paris. This decision is part of the flirtation in the military field now between Bonn and Paris. The FRG and France have already signed a number of agreements on the joint production of high-technology weapons. Specific talks are held on transforming WEU into NATO's West European "military support." It is planned first to charge that organization with planning and implementing joint military-industrial programmes of the seven member-countries. At all sorts of forums convened in the FRG and France they already seriously discuss the question of cobbling up some "European army" under a single command which would practically signal France's return to the integrated military structure of NATO.

If one also takes into account the fact that revanchist forces have now sharply intensified their activities in West Germany demanding a revision of the post-war set-up in Europe, one can only wonder at the poor historical memory and short-sightedness of the political circles in the West, which assist German militarism in strengthening its military machine.

BORIN ON HESELTINE SPEECH ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS

LD282022 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GTM 28 Jun 84

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] Coming up next is a glance at the British scene. Our commentator, Nikolay Borin, examines East-West relations in the light of Mr Heseltine's recent speech. This is what he writes:

The British newspapers and the BBC have described Mr Heseltine's speech about the need for a dialogue with the East as an important one. Viewed from Moscow, the importance of this speech appears to be on a somewhat different scale.

One can only welcome Mr Heseltine's call for greater mutual understanding and respect in East-West relations. Is that call perhaps an indication that London has become aware of the existence of the balance of forces in Europe and that it has realized that it is quite pointless to try and gain military superiority over the Soviet Union? But Mr Heseltine didn't follow up what might have appeared as acknowledgement of these facts with any definite conclusions. Indeed, once you have acknowledged the balance of forces and agreed that it's impossible to break it up you'd be likely to accept the proposals for ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and think better of continued deployment of American cruise and Pershing missiles in Europe, and rather be inclined to reverse it, creating thereby a sound foundation for a constructive East-West dialogue.

Many British observers have noted what they describe as a softer tone adopted by Mr Heseltine. Well, there's no denying that. But the overall policy remains unchanged and the softer tone adopted for propaganda's sake will not entail any concrete moves to curb the arms race. Viewed from this standpoint, Mr Heseltine's speech appears to have been designed to assuage the mounting concern at the impasse in East-West relations.

The ongoing deployment of new generation nuclear weapons in Western Europe is very much in the public mind in Britain and West European nations, while at the same time the West hasn't backed its ostensible commitment to a stronger peace in Europe with any concrete moves. In the circumstances the calls for a dialogue and the softening of the tone of official pronouncements can only give rise to unjustified illusions without essentially changing the aggressive policies of NATO.

One can draw a striking parallel between Mr Heseltine's softer tone and the ostensibly peaceable rhetoric of Mr Reagan, designed to lead public opinion into believing that it wasn't the United States that has brought tension in relations with the Soviet Union to a head. What is the Soviet Union supposed to take into account? The tone of official pronouncements or the actual policies? Obviously, it can't afford to turn a blind eye on the policy of the West while listening to its rhetoric.

For its part, this country has laid a sound foundation for an honest and frank dialogue with the West. The Soviet leaders don't think that the current tense situation cannot be reversed, and they have made two important steps toward reversing it. The Soviet Union assumed a pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. A positive response from NATO could have promoted trust and reduced political tension and military confrontation. The Soviet Union and other socialist countries also proposed that a treaty be concluded whereby the two sides would undertake not to use force against each other and maintain relations of peace. If accepted, these proposals could have laid a foundation for normal international relations.

Mr Heseltine chose to ignore these proposals in this speech, having confined himself to talking in general about the need for a greater understanding. Now it stands to reason that the significance of calls for dialogue and mutual understanding can only be measured on the scale of concrete political action, because after all, the tone of speeches can be changed indefinitely.

MARCHUK RECEIVES ITALIAN COMMERCE OFFICIAL

LD281619 Moscow TASS in English 1556 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 28 TASS -- The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology Guriy Marchuk has received the President of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce Rinaldo Ossola.

During the talk, the sides discussed prospects of the expansion of the range of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between Italian firms and Soviet organizations.

SWEDISH, NORWEGIAN TRUCK ESPIONAGE CLAIMS HIT

LD281904 Moscow International Service in Swedish 1800 GMT 26 Jun 84

[Text] The Swedish paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET and the Norwegian VERDENS GANG have reported that Soviet trucks going to Scandinavian countries carry out espionage tasks. Moscow radio's observer, (Oleg Okulovskiy), writes:

It was not long ago that Swedish and Norwegian papers were simultaneously fishing for Soviet submarines. This happened in both Swedish and Norwegian territorial waters, but in neither place did they catch anything. Now the Swedish and Norwegian right-wing papers have in an equally coordinated manner begun to tackle spies on land -- Soviet spies, of course.

It is not the first time that the lies about espionage trucks have been spread, and every time it takesplace [words indistinct] on the basis of a total lack of evidence. But this causes very little concern to the detectives of the papers. The purpose of their work is to brainwash the public rather than to report facts.

In two Scandinavian countries a campaign has now been organized simultaneously: the campaign against the Soviet trucks. It obviously has three main goals:

Goal 1 -- Not to allow the Scandinavians to forget the sly Russians and to (?chart) [words indistinct] about the Soviet threat. The Norwegians (?are helping) [word indistinct] this way once again to convince themselves that it is useful to remain in NATO, and for the Swedes it is a desire to indicate that they should have a more peaceful life with NATO.

Goal 2 -- To discredit the Communist Parties with the usual false methods. According to a report in VERDENS GANG [words indistinct] trucks [word indistinct] by members of the Communist Parties in Sweden and Norway. If one listens to VERDENS GANG, is seems as if the trade of the Scandinavian countries with the Soviet Union were conducted by Communists and not by industrial enterprises and companies.

And Goal 3 -- To discredit the Soviet-Scandinavian trade links. And here we cannot blame VERDENS GANG for a lack of [word indistinct]. The paper [words indistinct] the commander of the military district of northern Norway, Ulf Berg. The general declared without excessive ceremony: The Norwegian military authorities have long been concerned over the increasing amount of cargo carried by Soviet and other East European trailer-trucks in the country. And further: one ought in fact to stop these trips altogether. Here the general was maybe close to saying: trade.

Well, it is not surprising that a NATO representative makes such statements. And it is understandable why even SVENSKA DAGBLADET did not like to quote the [word indistinct] general. Thus, it was a clear answer to the question of who benefits from this.

BELONOGOV PROPOSED AS NEW ENVOY TO EGYPT

NC291002 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 29 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union proposes to appoint senior Foreign Ministry official Alexander Belonogov, 53, as ambassador to Cairo in a move indicative of improving Soviet-Egyptian relations, a diplomatic source said her today.

The proposal had to be approved by Egypt, which earlier announced the appointment of Salah Basyuni as ambassador here, the source added. The Kremlin was thought to have approved the Egyptian choice.

An exchange of ambassadors was expected to enable the Soviet Union to recover influence among "moderate" Arab states, after the 1978 Egypt-Israel Camp David accords gave influence to the United States, which sponsored them.

The Soviet Union has called repeatedly for an international Middle East conference.

For Egypt, normalisation of relations with Moscow could readjust its position in the Arab world and increase its credibility in the Non-aligned Movement. Relations with Moscow were completely frozen after then-President Anwar as-Sadat in September 1981 expelled Soviet Ambasador Vladimir Poliskov, six other diplomats or officials, and over 200 advisers after announcing discovery of a "communist plot" against Egypt.

But relations have gradually improved in the last few months, with a series of exchange visits leading to several cooperation agreements, particularly economic. Trade exchange between the Soviet Union and Egypt are expected to reach about 650 million dollars this year, an increase of around 25 percent in a year. The problem remains of an Egyptian military debt estimated at more than five billion dollars, contracted before the spectacular expulsion of nearly 15,000 Soviet advisers from Egypt in 1972.

There are at present about 40 accredited Soviet diplomats in Cairo, and about 20 Egyptian diplomats here.

RACHKOV ON U.S. CONSPIRACY AGAINST ARAB OIL

PM281457 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 24 Jun 84 (Signed to Press 19 Jun 84) p 7

[Article by Boris Rachkov: "A Conspiracy Against Arab Oil"]

[Text] More than a thousand million tons, or over 40 percent of all the oil produced in the Western and developing countries, were extracted in the Arab world in 1979, when world oil production reached its peak. However only 570 million tons of oil were produced in the Arab world last year.

This was partly the result of the latest economic depression which hit the capitalist world a few years ago and considerably reduced the overall oil consumption. Apart from that, the measures ensuring that all energy sources, including oil, be used thriftily started to take effect.

But if oil consumption in the West and in the developing countries fell by only 20 percent in the last 4 years, then its production in the Arab world declined by 50 percent. In other words, the fall in the demand for energy was accompanied, above all, by the exclusion of Arab oil from the overall energy balance. This has caused a dramatic drop in the Arabs' income, so they have been hardest hit by the critical market situation. This situation can only be explained by a premeditated comspiracy against the Arabs. Who initiated it?

The U.S. concerns have always been the biggest buyers of Arab oil. However, in 1979 they secured 37 percent of America's oil imports from the Arab world. By 1983, they had dropped to 8 percent and the figure may be even lower now. At the same time, the United States has drastically increased its oil imports from other regions.

This, of course, doesn't mean that the United States has lost all interest in Arab oil. While they do not ship Arab oil to their own country, the U.S. concerns continue to resell Arab oil to more than 100 other countries, netting billions in the process. According to long-term American forecasts, a growth in the imports of Arab oil is envisaged. Understandably so, since Arab oil resources exceed those of the United States by about 15 times, and the resources of all the capitalist countries put together -- fivefold.

Within the context of these facts it looks as though the current American disinterest in Arab oil is a temporary manoeuvre, caused by the military-strategic situation. Since the Reagan administration took over in the White House the United States has followed the line of using force to suppress the world's national liberation movements and, in particular, those in the Arab countries. By pushing Arab oil off the market the U.S. capitalists are trying to undermine the economic foundation of the Arab states and weaken them to such an extent that it would not take very much effort later to restore and even strengthen U.S. control over Arab oil resources. That is the first point.

Secondly, when conducting such a policy the United States and its allies are not only rattling sabres themselves, but also giving support to Israel and openly encouraging its expansionist course in relation to the Arabs. And this is particularly fraught with new conflicts in the region and gaps in deliveries of Arab oil to world markets. This happened, for example, in the autumn of 1973, when the interruptions in oil deliveries, caused by the Arab-Israeli war, perpetrated the destructive energy crisis.

If the United States, which controls the main oil concerns, does have a choice of oil resources while launching its latest risky ventures, then the majority of Western countries do not. They are dependent on Arab oil either partly or totally. And any playing around with Arab oil is for them tantamount to yet another energy crisis.

IZVESTIYA ANALYZES U.S. PERSIAN GULF POLICY

LD192041 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 19 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, 19 Jun (TASS) -- The scenario to which the U.S. Administration is acting today in the Persian Gulf zone is not new. The geographical names may change, but in any part of the globe the schemes being enacted in accordance with it lead to a buildup of U.S. military might in a predetermined spot, writes IZVESTIYA political observer Konstantin Geyvandov in the paper today. In the Near East alone, in the past few years it was the Sinai Peninsula, then Lebanon, and now the Persian Gulf.

The U.S. Administration is trying to use the Iraq-Iran conflict to unleash war in the region, one involving virtually all the states located there. In this way, the U.S. is planning to still further increase its military presence in the Gulf zone, and above all to try to obtain new bases, primarily in Saudi Arabia.

The major Western European NATO partners of the United States are assiduously playing up to Washington in its military adventures in the near East, K. Geyvandov continues. The British paper OBSERVER, in particular, notes that the United States, Great Britain, and France came to an agreement behind the scenes at the recent London meeting of the 'Seven' to undertake a military intervention in the Persian Gulf in order "not to permit the development of the crisis in the region."

It would have been extremely surprising, the OBSERVER writes, if the U.S. Administration had not also implicated Israel in its new military adventures in the Persian Gulf region. Since Washington signed an agreement with Tel Aviv on strategic cooperation, the transformation of Israeli territory into one of the Pentagon's major military bases, one of its bridgeheads used for conducting affairs with other states and peoples with the help of terrorism has been taking place at top speed. Israeli leaders are taking up this kind of "strategic cooperation" with unconcealed willingness. As Prime Minister Shamir stated some days ago, Israel is constantly following the development of the situation in the Persian Gulf and is ready to inflict a military blow there.

The declaration of the CEMA member-countries, published recently, "The Preservation of Peace and International Economic Cooperation," stresses in its description of the actions of the aggressive circles of imperialism, first and foremost American imperialism, that they are kindling long-standing hotbeds of tension and are provoking new conflicts and crisis situations in various parts of the globe. This, more than anything else, is part of the U.S. Administration's "game" in the Near East, K. Geyvandov stresses in conclusion.

ISRAELI PLANES, SHIPS ATTACK LEBANESE ISLAND

LD280548 Moscow TASS in English 0531 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Beirut, June 28 TASS -- The Israeli aggressors in Lebanon have perpetrated a fresh bandit act. The Israeli Air Force heavily bombed yesterday a small island near the north Lebanese port of Tripoli, the site of a Palestinian refugee camp. The bombing raids caused numerous civilian casualties. According to reports from Tripoli, taking part in the attack on the island were also Israeli warships.

Israeli troops are continuing their terror campaign against the peaceful population in occupied south Lebanon. Numerous arrests are being carried out. The ports of Sayda and Tyre have been closed for two days now. The occupation authorities did not allow Lebanese fishermen to go out to sea.

JACKSON, CASTRO DISCUSS U.S.-CUBAN NORMALIZATION

LD281045 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, June 28 TASS -- Jesse Jackson, prominent American public and political figure now seeking Democratic Presidential nomination, has ended his visit to Cuba. During their talks in Havana, Jesse Jackson and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, discussed questions of normalisation of Cuban-American relations as well as certain aspects of the international situation, specifically the situation in Central America. They expressed themselves in favour of a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the region on the basis of respect for the right of the peoples to self-determination and non-interference in their internal affairs.

Castro Press Conference

LD281725 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Havana, June 28 TASS — Peace can be preserved only if the principle of respect for the sovereignty of peoples is observed, as well as their right to choose the political, social, and economic system which they consider to be acceptable to them. This was stated by the First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, Chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro.

Speaking at a press conference after the ending of talks with the prominent public figure and politician Jesse Jackson, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for the United States Presidency, the Cuban leader said that "Today nobody in the world can think of imposing social transformations by force and from the outside." We revolutionaries know that it is impossible to export revolution. Everything that is being said on this score is either a big lie or a myth, he said.

The ruling circles of the United States, Fidel Castro noted, should understand and accept present-day realities. It is no longer possible to continue to build relations between the United States and Latin America on interventions, military interference, domination, and oppression in any form. Central America's problems exist since the past century and United States' interventions in that region have occurred long before Cuba became independent. The problems of Latin America and of the Central American region originated long before the Cuban revolution, the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran peoples had risen to struggle long before our revolution, and the Mexican revolution began several years before the revolution in Russia, Fidel Castro said. The region's social and political problems exist since the past century and their sole sources are the unequal relations between the United States and Latin America.

I think all will agree, he went on, that other foundations should exist for relations between the United States and Latin America. The principle of respect for national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries should become the prime basis of these relations. On expressing deep concern with the international tension and the danger of war, the Cuban leader noted the need to work for the liquidation of seats of tension and to use the money now spent on the arms race to solve the acute economic and social problems of developing countries.

Replying to questions by correspondents, Fidel Castro noted that Cuba supported the efforts of the "Contadora Group" directed at finding ways of overcoming the Central American crisis. The Nicaraguans and Salvadorans are exponents of a political solution of the region's problems, he said, and we fully support these efforts.

CPSU POLITBURO DISCUSSES KOMSOMOL, NUCLEAR ENERGY

PM290918 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo at its regular session examined the question of the further improvement of the party leadership of the Komsomol and an increase in its role in the communist education of youth. As was noted at the session, the Leninist Komsomol, currently uniting 42 million young men and women, has an important place in the political system of the Soviet society. It is taking an active part in the development of the economy, science and culture, the further development of socialist democracy, and the strengthening of the defense capability of the country. The paramount condition for such activity by the Komsomol is the leadership of the youth movement by the Communist Party, the forms and methods of which, under the influence of the decisions of the 26th congress and the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, are being filled with new content, improved and enriched. Together with this, the multifaceted tasks in improving developed socialism and the increasing confrontation between the two world systems require a further improvement of the party leadership of the Komsomol and of the entire matter of bringing up the younger generation. There must be no acceptance of the shortcomings that exist in the leadership of the Komsomol and in the activity of Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo underlined that the further improvement of the education of the young generation has to be viewed as one of the most important party, state, and nationwide tasks and as a question of the reliable assurance of the future of our fatherland. In the present conditions, the historical behest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin given to young people in his address at the Third Komsomol Congress, "learn communism", is increasingly more topical. The duty of party organizations is to teach young men and women communism based on the example of the life and activity of the great Lenin; on the revolutionary, fighting and labor traditions of the party and the people; to have complete trust in young people and at the same time to increase their demands on them, and to enhance their responsibility for the historic fate of socialism.

The Central Committees of the Communist Parties of union republics, kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, and primary party organizations are required to assure the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums on the questions of strengthening the leadership of the Komsomol and the enhancement of its role in the upbringing of young people, and to draw the Komsomol even more actively into the multifaceted work, which the party defines as the improvement of developed socialism, and the bringing up of young people in the spirit of selfless devotion to communism so as to become worthy citizens of Soviet society.

The Komsomol Central Committee and the local Komsomol committees are called upon to increase the contribution of Komsomol organizations in implementing the plans for economic and social-cultural construction, to concentrate the efforts of young people on the main directions for intensifying social production and scientific-technical progress.

The ideological-political and moral education of young people is a task of primary importance for party and Komsomol organizations.

Guided by the directions set by the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, it is necessary to carry out this work on a broad front, taking into account the specifics of different categories of young people, the level of their education, how well informed they are and what interests and aptitudes they have, encompassing all spheres in which a young person's character is being formed. It is necessary to constantly intensify the military-patriotic education of young people. It is necessary to further raise the significance of Komsomol organizations in the life of educational establishments, in the implementation of the school reform, and in the leadership of the Pioneers' organization. The whole atmosphere of schooling and upbringing in the family and in the school, in the labor collective, in the pioneer and Komsomol organizations, must be permeated with the spirit of collectivism and ideological commitment to intolerance of parasitism, indifference and manifestations of alien ideology; it must actively assist in shaping the all-round development of young persons. The raising of the Komsomol's role in communist construction requires -- as the Politburo pointed out -- the further organizational-political strengthening of the Komsomol, an intensification of the fighting spirit and initiative by all its links, particularly the primary Komsomol organizations. This task must be placed at the focus of attention by improving the style, forms, and methods of work and the selection and education of Komsomol cadres. The CPSU Central Committee adopted a decision on this question, the text of which will be published in the press.

Monitoring the implementation of the USSR Energy Program and other party and government decisions, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard reports by Comrade Ministers Neporozhniy and Slavksiy on the progress of development of the nuclear power industry and the creation of scientific and production potential for nuclear power-machine building. Noting the successes in this important sphere, the Politburo drew the attention of economic management and local party and soviet bodies to the shortcomings that must be overcome in the near future. Specific measures were outlined, the implementation of which will permit a more effective development of the network and improve the performance of the country's nuclear power stations as one of the important components of the Soviet power industry.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko's conversation with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Democratic Republic Council of Ministers, in the course of which ways of further developing and enhancing the efficiency of all aspects of fraternal cooperation between our parties and countries were discussed.

The Politburo session reviewed the results of Comrade Chernenko's meeting with Daniel Ortega, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and coordinator of the Guiding Council of the National Reconstruction Government of Nicaragua. The invariable nature of the Soviet Union's support for Nicaragua's resolve to uphold the freedom and independence of the country in the face of the aggressive hegemonistic actions of the imperialist forces was reiterated, and stress was laid on the importance of a political settlement of the region's problems through talks on a fair basis.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo heard a report on the results of the talks held during the visit by Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic, to our country. It was noted that the talks and conversations conducted by Comrade Chernenko, as well as by Comrades Gromyko, Aliyev and other Soviet statesmen, with Francois Mitterrand and members of the French delegation had been a foreign policy action of great significance. The results of the visit open up wider possibilities, provided both sides so wish, for a considerable extension and deepening of Soviet-French relations in the sphere of foreign policy cooperation, economic links, and scientific, technical and cultural exchanges. This creates preconditions for the further stepping up [aktivizatsiya] of the policy of detente and the struggle for stronger peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also reviewed some other questions concerning the country's domestic and foreign policies.

ALLEGED SOVIET MISHANDLING OF NUCLEAR WASTE DENIED

PM280826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Mikheyev "Rejoinder": "From the Fairytale Production Line"]

[Text] So that the standard fictions about Soviet reality should not grate upon the Western reader, publications such as THE WASHINGTON POST are trying to vary their repertoire.

The "new version" is Jack Anderson's allegations in this newspaper that the Soviet Union handles radioactive waste from the nuclear industry "with criminal negligence." And Russians are consequently receiving severe doses of radiation. This is allegedly caused in part by the fact that the USSR considers low-level radioactive waste to be simply "nonradioactive" and happily dumps it in adjacent rivers. That at least, the author writes, is the way things are at the... "Moscow nuclear power station on the Moscow River."

The USSR State Committee for the Supervision of Safe Working Practices in the Nuclear Power Industry, to which our editorial bureau turned for a brief commentary, told us authoritatively that in the entire period that nuclear power stations have been in operation in the USSR there has been no instance of the question of taking measures to protect the population being posed as a result of an accident or of radioactive products escaping beyond the confines of a station.

It also transpired from my talk with the experts at this competent department that J. Anderson had been overdoing it in searching for a "specific example" to give the seal of authenticity to his allegations. The "Moscow nuclear power station on the Moscow River" does not actually exist. It exists solely in the imagination of the author, who for want of facts has come up with a fairytale. THE WASHINGTON POST needed these fictions to distract Americans' attention from their own troubles and difficulties in the nuclear power sphere and a considerable number of them have piled up in recent years.

In 1979 the United States registered 2,300 nuclear power station accidents, breakdowns, and other incidents which jeopardized people's lives. That same year an accident occurred at the Three Mile Island nuclear power station in Pennsylvania, which, as TIME put it, turned into a "focus of fears." Steam leaked twice from the Rancho-Seco nuclear power station in California in May 1981. In September the same year a leak of water from the cooling system was discovered at a similar station in Harrisburg, Pennsylviania. The North Anna 1 nuclear power station, which lies not far from Washington, holds the dismal record for the greatest number of accidents, according to the U.S. press.

The reasons for the unfavorable state of affairs in this sphere, the Project Critical Energy Mass organization points out, lies in the poor quality of reactors, unsatisfactory monitoring of the technical state of equipment, and criminal disregard for security regulations. In many cases, TIME writes, poor construction quality and negligent operation are to blame.

...There is no limit to the unscrupulousness of which Western newspapermen would stoop in setting themselves the goal of whitewashing "their own" and defaming "the others." That is how malignant fairytales are born. But like any brand of "big lie" they are short-lived.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON GORBACHEV SPEECH IN SMOLENSK

PM281046 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "For Labor and Exploits to the Glory of the Fatherland. The Order of Lenin on Smolensk's Flag"]

[Text] Smolensk, 27 Jun -- A ceremonial session of the party gorkom and the city soviet attended by representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations, working people's collectives, and Smolensk garrison servicemen, devoted to the presentation of the motherland's high award, took place here today.

An honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko was enthusiastically elected.

M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly welcomed by those present, addressed the session.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers, M.S. Gorbachev greeted and congratulated the working people of the city and the oblast on the high award. He conveyed to them warm greetings and wishes for new labor successes, prosperity, and happiness from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

We have gathered at a memorable time, M.S. Gorbachev said. The CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums, having resolved the questions of the continuity of the supreme political and state leadership and confirmed the immutable consistency of the party's Leninist course, laid down a broad program for our further progress and gave a new impetus to the extensive and intense work being done to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches at these plenums and his other statements on the problems of our state's domestic life and foreign policy activity are of fundamentally great importance for mobilizing the creative energy of Communists and all working people. The propositions and conclusions contained in them arm us with a clear understanding of the immediate and long-term tasks and focus on attention on the main questions of economic and social development and of society's spiritual life. Taken as a whole, they cover all aspects of the activity of the party and the people to improve developed socialism.

The working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, our intelligentsia, and all working people in cities and rural areas fervently support the party's domestic and foreign policy and are daily augmenting their efforts in the struggle to strengthen the USSR's economic and defense might. The labor pulse of our city beats with the common rhythm of the whole country. The award being presented to Smolensk is new confirmation of this.

M.S. Gorbachev noted the city's glorious revolutionary traditions. The older generation of Smolensk citizens struggled selflessly for the overthrow of Czarist autocracy. Smolensk marked the 1905 revolution with tempestuous meetings and mass demonstrations by the working people. Displaying true proletarian solidarity, Smolensk Bolsheviks in the armed combat detachment of workers took part in the barricade battles at Krasnaya Presnya in Moscow.

V.I. Lenin came to Smolensk in 1900 to meet the revolutionaries and discuss questions concerning the publication, delivery, and distribution of the newspaper ISKRA, which played a vast role in the creation of the Marxist party. In 1917, Smolensk was among the first cities where Soviet power achieved victory. A guardian of the young Soviet republic's western borders, it staunchly defended the gains of the workers and peasants against the intervention and counterrevolution.

Smolensk's heroism and bravery in the struggle against Hitlerite fascism will remain forever in the people's memory. Soviet servicemen and the inhabitants of the city and its surrounding districts fought fierce battles against the occupiers for more than 2 months. The battle of Smolensk has gone down in history as one of the biggest and most persistent battles at the start of the Great Patriotic War. The delay of the enemy's offensive in this region was a major strategic success and an important element of the frustration of Hitler's plan for a "Blitzkrieg" against the USSR. As a result of it, time was gained to prepare for the defense of our capital and the subsequent crushing of the enemy in the battle of Moscow.

In a year's time we will be celebrating the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over fascist Germany in the Great Patriotic War. It is profoundly symbolic that soldier Mikhail Yegorov from Smolensk and his frontline comrade Meliton Kantariya raised the flag of victory above the ruins of the Reichstag.

M.S. Gorbachev cordially greeted the glorious war veterans -- frontline soldiers, defenders and liberators of Smolensk, members of the partisan movement and the underground struggle -- and expressed profound gratitude to them for the courage and valor shown in the struggle for our motherland's freedom and independence.

The Order of Lenin is a high award to today's worker city, a tribute of respect to the heroes of the first 5-year plans, and a recognition of the titanic labor of the people whose city was reborn out of the ruins and ashes. Today's Smolensk is a worthy monument to those who established Soviet power here, who defended the city in the grim war years, and all who have invested their vast labor in its original complexion and its cultural and industrial development.

Smolensk's soil has given us a brilliant constellation of outstanding people -- Glinka and Konenkov, Przhevalskiy and Dokuchayev, Krylenko and Lavochkin, Isakovskiy and Tvardovskiy, Nakhimov and Tukhachevskiy. Yuriy Gagarin's name will live forever in the history of civilization on earth. The trail blazer of the astral roads grew his first wings in the soil of Smolensk.

Years will pass, new generations will grow up, but the immortal exploits of the heroes of the October Revolution and the Great Patriotic War and the glorious accomplishments of our days will never be forgotten. Dwelling on the underlying sources of these noble military deeds and peaceful activities, M.S. Gorbachev went on: Staunchness and bravery, selfless labor for the motherland's benefit, lofty morals and purity of thought, love for the fatherland, and readiness to rise up and defend it at any moment -- all these are the remarkable characteristics of generation upon generation. And today we are proud to note that they are embodied most fully and most vividly in our contemporary -- the Soviet person.

The Soviet people's patriotism is not just a phenomenon of historic continuity. It is a qualitatively new and lofty form of patriotism, socialist patriotism of the whole people. It serves as a powerful transforming factor, an everlasting spring of mass creative initiative and activity, a source of our strength and invincibility.

The speaker went on to say: This is now the 4th year of implementation of the 26th party congress decisions. Much has been accomplished, including by Smolensk's working people.

Ms. Gorbachev noted the fruitful work by a number of enterprises and read out the names of frontrankers who have augmented Smolensk's labor glory.

The success of the city and oblast reflect the positive trends in the development of the whole country's national economy, trends that have become stronger and more stable in the current year. This applies to both economic growth rates and qualitative indicators. At the same time, there are reasons to speak about the need to further improve our economic activity. "It would be correct," Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, "if all of us and each one of us were to rule out any kind of slackness. Anxiety and even, if you like, alarm for the state plan must not leave us for a single minute."

Emphasis on practical deeds to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April Plenums and the state plan targets and socialist pledges for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole -- this is what must determine the nature and content or organizational and ideological-educational work today.

The party Central Committee and the government are implementing a system of major measures to ensure the dynamic development and all-embracing intensification of social production. This is the only correct and reliable way to create a highly efficient economy and, consequently, improve the Soviet people's life.

We have all the potential to resolve the current tasks successfully and, at the same time, tackle more complex, long-term matters. In this connection, M.S. Gorbachev drew attention to some important directions of work whose purpose is to accelerate the economy's transfer to the rails of intensification.

Paramount importance now attaches to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the fundamental improvement of the quality and reliability of machines, equipment, and all other items that are produced. Without this it is impossible to resolve the tasks of raising labor productivity at the rates we need and scaling greater heights in the country's economic and social progress.

Today there is no justification -- either organizational or economic -- for tolerating production which is below the best Soviet and foreign standards or fails to meet consumer requirements. Poor quality production means not only material waste, but also moral and political costs. Every person going into a store wants to purchase sound goods. This is natural. But it must also become natural for everyone at his work station to do everything to produce goods up to the highest consumer standards.

There must be comprehensive encouragement and support for the enterprises that carry out reconstruction and modernization of production and, as a result, achieve high labor productivity, accelerated updating of their product range, and improved product quality. Today this is one of the most important trends in our investments policy. It is very important to constantly improve the technical training of cadres, develop businesslike partnership between scientific institutions and enterprises, and devote great attention to plants and shops in the machine building industry.

Working along intensification lines means observing the rule of economic management: maximum results with minimum expenditure. Meanwhile there still are quite a few enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes which make inadequate use of existing capacities, where production entails excessive expenditure of resources, and where large-scale waste of raw and other materials and fuel is allowed.

This is why work must be done much more objectively to reduce the materials consumption in production, save labor and financial resources, introduce energy-saving and waste-free technologies more widely, and aim at a thrifty attitude toward the people's assets and socialist property.

Intensification also requires the more rational use of manpower and work time. The country has accumulated rich experience of the skilled organization and encouragement of labor. Mixed and integrated processing teams working to a unified job schedule with payment based on end results are being increasingly developed in industry. The number of teams and links operating on the basis of the principles of the collective contract is increasing in the construction organizations and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

New forms of organizing labor have proved their vitality and great importance for resolving not only economic, but also social and educational tasks. We must proceed both laterally, transferring more and more collectives to progressive labor organization, and in depth, improving the organization of work in teams and avoiding formalism and short-term campaigns. By using these forms, we are taking a new step forward in democratizing management, because they make it possible to more fully consider the interests and will of the working people and to encourage their creative initiative.

Work has been activated recently on the improvement of the economic mechanism and entire system of management. Much of what is now being checked will be widely used in the practice of economic management in the 12th 5-Year Plan, which is to ensure a decisive breakthrough in the national economy's intensification on the basis of the fuller merging of the advantages of our social system and the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution.

M.S. Gorbachev paid great attention to the development of agricultural production and to the entire economy of the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR -- a very large region which both in the past and now has played an exceptionally important part in the country's socioeconomic and cultural life.

This year is a kind of jubilee for the Russian Non-Chernozem. It was 10 years ago that the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted the resolution on accelerating the development of the zone's agriculture. In the years since then, considerable changes have taken place in the development of production and in the countryside's social aspect.

Without belittling what has been done, the speaker continued, at the same time we must realize that the main work still lies ahead. It is essential to build up efforts everywhere to implement the projected measures. The opportunities for increasing the agricultural production output that the region's agro-industrial complex possesses are still not being fully used.

Specialists and production leaders, scientific workers, and all rural workers must work harder in this direction in order to reduce arable farming's dependence on weather conditions and, with any combination of natural and climatic factors, consistently obtain planned harvests and ensure the fulfillment of targets for the sale of output to the state.

Vigorous work, a bold quest for the best options for organizing production and labor, reliance on the experience of leading farms and the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the development of land reclamation, the effective use of all land and the economic potential created in agriculture -- this constitutes a broad field of activity for the agro-industrial associations and party and soviet organs and a reliable guarantee of the successful implementation of the Food Program.

The transformation of the Non-Chernozem is by no means a matter of breaking up, but of sensible restructuring. And that applies not only to production. Often the life of the Non-Chernozem countryside is complicated by ill-considered actions. In some places people have been over-hasty in settling small population centers. There have been instances of schools and cultural and enlightenment institutions' being closed down unjustifiably, of medical centers and stores' working poorly or not at all, and of road construction proceeding all too slowly.

Our state will continue to earmark large funds for restructuring the Non-Chernozem countryside, regarding this as an essential condition for increasing production and stepping up the return on the existing economic potential. The task is to use these assets with proprietorial thrift.

By the end of the present 5-Year Plan, the RSFSR Non-Chernozem region should reach the following production levels: 21 million metric tons of milk, 4.4 million metric tons of meat, 18 billion eggs, 26 million metric tons of potatoes, and 4.6 million metric tons of vegetables. In other words, over the 5-year period milk production must be increased 14 percent, meat production 22 percent, potato production 23 percent, and vegetable production by one-third. Stepped-up targets.

In fulfilling the set targets, much will depend on how we work this year. Organizational and political activity now must be concentrated directly on the farms and in the teams and links -- where the fate of the harvest and the provision of feed for stockraising are ensured. Taking into account the prevailing situation and specific conditions, the necessary additional steps must be taken aimed at making skillful use of manpower, equipment, and all material and technical resources. Many farms, rayons, and oblasts have real opportunities for fulfilling the plans and their pledges. Implementing them in practice is a matter of honor and great state importance.

Proceeding from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum and the recommendations of the All-Union Economic Conference, the new organs of management in the countryside, the party committees, and the soviets must rely more on economical work methods and analyze in greater depth the production and financial activity of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The speaker then dwelt on questions of international life. He noted the close interconnection between the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies and described the Soviet initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and strengthening world peace. The international situation now, he said, is tense. The aggressiveness of imperialism's reactionary circles led by the Reagan administration is intensifying. They are pushing through more and more programs for building up armaments, including armaments in space. With each passing day, the atmosphere of anti-Sovietism and antisocialism is being fueled in the United States, and the activity of all kinds of extremist and far right-wing, essentially profascist forces, is being encouraged.

Convinced, however, that overtly inflammatory statements discredit U.S. policy, the White House rulers are now hypocritically declaring their adherence to peace and disarmament, while in fact continuing to gamble on military force in the hope, come what may, of disrupting in their favor the military-strategic parity between the United States and the USSR and between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

The more aggressively the ruling circles of imperialism behave, the more resistance they encounter from the forces of peace, above all from the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole and the international communist movement and other anti-imperialist forces and from the mass antiwar movement in West Europe, Japan, and the United States itself.

The world does not want to and will not live under U.S. diktat. And we are sure that the world community of peoples will sooner or later be able to return to the path of realism even those politicians who, oblivious of their responsibility, are creating a threat to man's very existence.

In the face of imperialism's mounting aggressiveness, we need more than ever to be on guard, to display high vigilance, and to strengthen our defense. Here, however, we certainly do not believe that the cause of international detente has been irreversibly undermined. In seeking a breakthrough [perelom] for the better in the development of international life, the Soviet Union, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko has frequently stressed, is in favor of honest dialogue filled with real content and serious talks on the basis of equality and identical security. The recent CEMA economic summit most convincingly demonstrated the unvarying loyalty of the Soviet Union and all fraternal socialist countries to the cause of peace.

Our party, M.S. Gorbachev said, is entering the period of direct preparation for its next, 27th congress. In advancing toward this great political event, it is seeking to galvanize Communists' collective thinking, to make fuller use of the masses' rich experience, and on this basis, to define our strategic guidelines with scientific depth and objectivity. The prospects and final goals for which we strive will be clearly delineated in the new draft CPSU Program.

The complexity and magnitude of the tasks facing us require purposeful and coordinated action by all social institutions and all links in our political system. The galvanization of the work of the soviets, trade unions, and Komsomol, the increasingly broad involvement of working people in the management of state affairs, the further consolidation of discipline and raising of responsibility in work, the implementation of the school reform, the comprehensive solution of present-day education problems -- today this is all a subject of special concern to the party and serves to accelerate society's material and spiritual progress and ultimately, to achieve our program goals.

Soviet people rightly link all their achievements and aspirations with the Communist Party. Loyal to Marxism-Leninism, creatively developing that revolutionary teaching, our party is honorably fulfilling its historic mission -- as the working people's captain, teacher, organizer, and leader. And we are all firmly convinced that under the party's leadership, the Soviet people will advance even more successfully along Lenin's course -- the course of communist creation and peace.

Then M.S. Gorbachev read out the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Lenin to Smolensk city and, to tumultuous applause from those present, attached the award to the city's banner.

The session was addressed by A.S. Selivanov, first secretary of Smolensk party gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor A.K. Morozov, fitter on the Moscow Railroad No 699 construction and installation train; Z.D. Shvedova, Great Patriotic War veteran and a member of the partisan movement; L.A. Serykh, aircraft plant director and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy; N.N. Kotlovtsev, member of the party obkom bureau; T.A. Salnikova, leader of a team of installation workers at the Analitpribor production association; I.Ye. Klimenko, first secretary of Smolensk party obkom, and others.

They voiced profound gratitude to the party and government and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko for their high assessment of the contribution made by the city's working people to the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and to successes in communist creation.

A letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade K.U. Chernendo was enthusiastically adopted.

Gorbachev's Activites in Smolensk

LD281358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Comrade Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in Smolensk Oblast from 25-27 June in connection with the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the city of Smolensk. He visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and familiarized himself with the organization of shopping facilities and everyday services provided for the working people. At the aviation works, Comrade Gorbachev talked to workers, engineers, technicians, and managers of the enterprise about issues connected with the application of scientific and technical achievements and advanced methods of work organization. There he had a meeting with a group of team leaders during which they shared their experience of introducing team contracting and financial autonomy. Comrade Gorbachev visited several kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the oblast and enquired about the implementation of the tasks of the Food Program, the construction of housing and amenities, work to improve the standard of arable farming and increase crop yields, and the progress being made in the procurement of fodder and other agricultural work.

During a conversation with the professors and teachers of the Marx Pedagogical Institute, he discussed the implementation of the school reform, the improvement of the teaching process, and the raising of the quality of training of specialists in public education. At the party obkom, Comrade Gorbachev had a meeting with the members of the CPSU Obkom bureau and the party and administrative aktiv of the oblast. Great attention was given to practical work to implement the decisions of the February and April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenums and the provisions and conclusions in the speeches by Comrade Chernenko; to the consistent implementation of measures to improve the forms and methods of organizational work of party committees; to the intensification of political and educational work among the masses; and to the strengthening of discipline and the raising of cadres' responsibility. The need for more vigorous work to transfer the economy to the intensive path of development, to raise the work productivity and reduce production outlays, to implement measures for the social and economic devlepment of the countryside, and to fulfill and overfulfill the targets of the 1984 national economic plan and socialist pledges in all indicators of quality and quantity was stressed.

In the town of Yelnya, Comrade Gorbachev viewed the memorial erected in honor of the founding of the Guards of the USSR Armed Forces. He laid a wreath at the memorial to Soviet servicemen who perished during the Great Patriotic War. In Smolensk he laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Memorial and wreath at the eternal flame in the Heroes Memorial Garden.

During his tour of the oblast, Comrade Gorbachev was accompanied by Klimenko, first secretary of the Smolensk Obkom, and Filatov, chairman of the oblispolkom.

PROCEEDINGS OF KIRGHIZ SUPREME SOVIET REPORTED

PM271024 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Kirtag "Information Report on Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Sittings"]

[Text] The 10th session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, was held in the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee and the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers Hall of Sessions in Frunze, 15 June.

It was 1000 hours. Members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau T.U. Usubaliyev, T.Kh. Koshoyev, A. Duysheyev, A.K. Karypkulov, A. Dzhumagulov, P.I. Naumov, P.M. Khodos, N.G. Minich, K.M. Moldobayev, A.M. Masaliyev, and N.P. Lomov; Candidate Members of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee Bureau Dzh. Ch. Tashibekova, E. Abakirov, and V.K. Dolmatov; members of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the republic's government; and V.L. Sorokin, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium executive, took their seats in the government boxes.

Deputy T. Askarov, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, presiding, declared the session open.

The report of Deputy V.K. Dolmatov, deputy chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Credentials Commission on recognizing the credentials of Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet deputies elected 3 June 1984 in the No. 28, No. 46, No. 162, No. 204, No. 226, and No. 293 electoral okrugs was read. In accordance with the Kirghiz SSR law "on elections to the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet," a resolution was adopted recognizing the credentials of the newly elected deputies.

The session's agenda was unanimously approved:

1. The tasks of the Kirghiz SSR soviets stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. The work of the republic's soviets in further developing housing construction and improving municipal, consumer, and cultural services to the rural population in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums.

3. The work of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium during the 10th convocation period.

4. Ratification of Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Two inquiries were submitted at the session by groups of deputies: the first addressed to K. Starov, Kirghiz SSR minister of light industry, concerning the low quality of certain types of consumer goods manufactured by the sector's enterprises and measures being taken by the ministry to rectify the situation; and the second addressed to A. Savitakhunov, Kirghiz SSR minister of agriculture, concerning shortcomings in the provision of livestock feeds and pastures for the private sector, and measures being taken by the ministry to eliminate them. These issues were also included in the agenda.

The deputies then proceeded to examine the items on the agenda.

Deputy T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the report on the first item of the agenda at the session.

Taking part in the debate on the report were Deputies E. Aliyev (Temirovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 167), G.Asanova (Milyanfanskiy Electoral Okrug No. 78), A.M. Tarakanov (On-Archinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 204), V.A. Opalev (Leninskiy Electoral Okrug No. 57), A. Mokenov (Kyzyl-Ordinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 12), A. Saparbayev (Kirgiz-Atinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 306), P.I. Kravchenko (Chapayevskiy Electoral

Okrug No. 7), Ye.G. Semenenko, second secretary of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee, Zh. Aridinov (Chalminskiy Electoral Okrug No. 312), V.Ye. Chemerisov (Orlovskiy Electoral Okrug No. 87), N. Alymbekov (Predgornyy Electoral Okrug No. 16), and A.A. Bezzhon (Kok-Dzharskiy Electoral Okrug No. 20).

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Tasks of the Kirghiz SSR Soviets Stemming From the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, and the Propositions and Conclusions Contained in the Speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

A resolution "On Measures to Implement the Resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and of the First Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation, 'On the Main Guidelines of the General Educational and Vocational School Reform'" was also adopted and measures concerning this question were approved.

At the afternoon sitting of the Kirghiz Supreme Soviet, deputies moved on to the examination of the second item on the agenda. Deputy A. Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council of Ministers, delivered the report "On the Work of the Republic's Soviets in Further Developing Housing Construction and Improving Municipal, Consumer, and Cultural Services to the Rural Population in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums."

Taking part in the debate on this question were Deputies A. Tadzhibayev (Uch-Terekskiy Electoral Okrug No. 330), L.S. Maltseva (Frunzenskiy Electoral Okrgu No. 124), V.D. Boykov (Leninpolskiy Electoral Okrug No. 96), S. Orozbayeva (Kargalykskiy Electoral Okrug No. 203), I.P. Kondrashov (Gulchinskiy Electoral Okrug No. 250), V.I. Kiryanov (Krasnorechenskiy Electoral Okrug No. 59), and A. Savitakhunov, Kirghiz SSR minister of agriculture.

Deputies unanimously adopted the resolution "On the Work of the Republic's Soviets in Further Developing Housing Construction and Improving Municipal, Consumer, and Cultural Services to the Rural Population in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums."

The deputies then adopted a resolution "On the Work of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in the 10th Convocation Period."

The session participants then proceeded to examine the next question on the agenda.

Deputy S. Omurkulova, secretary of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a report on the ratification of Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decrees. After the report, corresponding laws and resolutions were adopted.

The Supreme Soviet then proceeded to exaimine deputies' inquiries.

On behalf of a group of deputies, Deputy D. Kaparova from Talasskiy Rayon's Chon-Alyshskiy Electoral Okrug No. 129 turned to K. Satarov, Kirghiz SSR minister of light industry, with a deputies' inquiry.

Deputy K. Satarov, republic minister of light industry, was given the floor to reply to the deputies' inquiry.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on this question.

Deputy R.V. Ivanchenko, Alamedinskiy Rayon Oktyabrskiy Electoral Okrug No 55, then turned to A. Savitakhunov, Kirghiz SSR minister of agriculture, with an inquiry on behalf of a group of deputies.

After Agriculture Minister A. Savitakhunov's reply to the deputies' inquiry, an appropriate resolution was adopted on this question.

The Supreme Soviet made certain changes in the composition of a number of Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions.

With that, the 10th session of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, ended its work.

VOROTNIKOV ADDRESSES KAZAN AWARD CEREMONY

PM271346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Motherland's High Award"]

[Text] Kazan, 23 Jun -- The Order of Lenin has been awarded to Kazan for the great successes achieved by the city's working people in economic and cultural building, for its active participation in the revolutionary movement, and for its significant contribution to securing victory in the Great Patriotic War. A festive meeting of representatives of working people, the party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol aktiv, and revolution, war, and labor veterans devoted to the presentation of the high award took place here today.

The participants in the meeting enthusiastically elected an honorary presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade K.U. Chernenko.

Warmly greeted by those assembled, V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, addressed the meeting.

He cordially congratulated the working people of the city and the republic on the honorable and deserved award on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the RSFSR Government.

It is with great satisfaction, the speaker said, that I convey to you must heartfelt greetings and best wishes from K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Konstantin Ustinovich asked me to express sincere gratitude to all of you for your inspired and selfless labor, and expressed firm confidence that the citizens of Kazan will always bear aloft the banner of their city's remarkable traditions.

The award of the Order of Lenin to Kazan is a worthy crowning of the enormous services rendered to our party and state by many generations of working people from Soviet Tataria's capital, by all who played an active part in the revolutionary struggle for socialism, who persistently and selflessly built the new world, who, unsparing of their lives, heroically defended the Soviet motherland in the grim years of battles against fascism.

The latest session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet ended its work a few days ago; it discussed the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation.

The deputies unanimously noted the innovative nature of the plenum decisions, which are aimed at comprehensively enhancing the role of the soviets of people's deputies in economic and cultural building, in developing the initiative of the working masses, and at seriously restructuring public education and the upbringing of growing generations in our country.

All the RSFSR's autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts are involved in shock work during which the recommendations and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum are being transformed into practical deed, and the recent positive changes that have emerged are being consolidated. This has been confirmed by the results of work in industry and agriculture in the first 5 months of this year.

The industrial output sales plan in the RSFSR was fulfilled 102 percent, while output volume increased 4.5 percent. Labor productivity is growing at rates faster than plan targets, production prime costs have been reduced, and profits have risen. The standards of discipline and organization in production are rising.

One of the key tasks for the improvement of developed socialism, on whose solution our party and the soviets of people's deputies are now working, is the implementation of the Food Program and the steady supply of food products to the population. The production, scientific, and technical potential of agricultural sectors has increased, and the sector's gross output volume is increasing, although more slowly then desired.

Strenuous work is in progress in all spheres of the economy, science, education, health care, and culture, the lag that was allowed to occur in previous years is being overcome, and the people's responsibility for the fulfillment of prescribed plans is rising. A businesslike mood, self-discipline, initiative, and a creative quest -- these are the most characteristic features of the moral and political climate in our country today.

Many initiatives and accomplishments by the working people of industrial Tataria and its capital deserve praise in this connection. V.I. Vorotnikov noted the great organizational work done by party committees and soviet organs in the autonomous republic to actively mobilize production reserves, ensure strict savings of raw and other materials, make more efficient use of the production apparatus, and introduce new equipment and technologies.

The speaker named the "Vakuummash" and "Nizhnekamskneftekhim" associations and the computer, compressor, aviation, and Serp i Molot plants among the leaders of socialist competition in Tataria. The Kama truck plant is bearing aloft its union-wide glory.

As befits a capital city, Kazan is leading in the fulfillment of the intensive plans for the 4th year of the 5-Year Plan. The 5-month plan for labor productivity growth was fulfilled 102.4 percent. Consumer goods output increased 10.3 percent by comparison with the same period last year.

Now it is necessary to consolidate and develop these positive trends. You have all the conditions necessary for this, and I would single out as the main ones among them a strong and efficient party organization, innovative soviet organs, and, of course, highly qualified and conscientious cadres of workers, specialists, scientists, and economic leaders.

Today I would like to address the most sincere and warmest words of gratitude to all who, guided by the commandments of workers' conscience and deeply rooted patriotic feelings, are setting examples of labor enthusiasm.

We cannot let outselves forget that our present-day successes and Soviet society's mighty economic and spiritual potential were secured through the labor and boundless heroism of preceding generations. This is confirmed graphically and impressively by the history and glorious revolutionary, military, and labor traditions of the city of Kazan, capital of socialist Tataria.

It was here, on the banks of the Volga, that V.I. Lenin, leader of the world proletariat and founder of our party and the Soviet state, first took the path of revolutionary struggle. During the Kazan period of his life, Vladimir Ilich became a convinced Marxist, unbending revolutionary, and fighter for the people's cause. This unique page in our history has been, is, and will always be the supreme pride of every citizen of Kazan.

December 1902 saw the creation of the Kazan Russian Social Democratic Workers Party Committee, which immediately took up Leninist positions. The eminent party figures N.E. Bauman, Ya.M. Sverdlov, S.M. Kirov, and N.A. Semashko began their revolutionary career in the Kazan Bolshevik organization. Khussain Yamashev, Viktor Tikhomirnov, Mullanur Vakhitov, Kamil Yakubov, and many other cadres of the Leninist school and selfless fighters for the people's cause matured and acquired their tempering in the crucible of revolutionary struggle.

A new and bright life dawned after the end of the civil war, and the transformation of our country and your city, a part of it, began. Privations, illiteracy, and the impassable mud of rural settlements were irrevocably consigned to the past. Giant plants rose and the city's economy was revived.

The Communists, Komsomol members, and nonparty sons and daughters of Tataria's capital fought heroically for our motherland's freedom during the Great Patriotic War. More than 10,000 servicemen from Kazan were awarded orders and medals for valor and fearlessness in battles against the fascist occupiers, while 56 of them were awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union.

Kazan's people labored selflessly in the rear. Together with the whole country, they forged the economic victory over the enemy. In the competition to fulfill the front's orders, the collectives of Kazan's enterprises won the Challenge Red Banner of the State Defense Committee on 144 occasions,

Thanks to the Communist Party's constant concern during the postwar years, Kazan has become one of the country's major industrial and cultural centers. The city is producing output which is widely known both within the country and abroad. It consists of compressors, refrigerating machinery, airliners and engines for them, helicopters, various instruments, and computers.

The socialist transformations have radically altered Kazan's appearance. In the last 13 years, the city has commissioned a total of more than 5.2 million square meters of housing area, which has made it possible for every second citizen to improve his housing conditions. Kazan is justly known as a city of students, a city of science. Some 900,000 young men and women are studying in 11 Vuzes and 20 secondary specialized education establishments.

Kazan's example graphically demonstrates the very rich spiritual fruits of the Leninist cultural revolution in the USSR. Literature and the arts are developing actively and fruitfully in the vivid hues of national originality. It is important to stress that in this city, inhabited by representatives of more than 70 nationalities, the processes of the beneficial interaction, mutual influence, and reciprocal enrichment of the fraternal cultures of the USSR peoples are especially perceptible.

However, the farsighted Leninist nationalities policy is manifested not just in the cultural sphere. The friendship of peoples -- our main spiritual asset -- is forged by the labor, creativity, and aspiration of people from all nations and ethnic groups aimed at the great common goal. Without exaggeration, Kazan can be described as a mass school for international education.

We Communists have a wonderful tradition bequeathed by Lenin: the tradition of focusing our attention, on working days and festive days, on unresolved questions and development prospects, and of displaying a critical approach toward the evaluation of our labor's results.

Scientific and technical progress, the comprehensive intensification of production, and improved product quality are the most important avenues of the party's present-day economic strategy, which is aimed at steadily enhancing the people's prosperity. Economic organs, industrial enterprises, and scientific institutions must concentrate on developing essentially new and efficient types of equipment, materials, and technologies and on reducing the time taken to introduce them into production. Greater efforts must be made to accelerate the modernization of the existing production apparatus, whose renovation is as yet proceeding extremely slowly.

Or take, for example, such an important question as the workload of existing production capacities. There are vast reserves to be found here. Many enterprises, however, including some in Kazan, how low equipment shift indexes. Numerous breaches of delivery discipline and nonobservance of deadlines for the assimilation of planned capacities are retarding matters here.

The most important economic task urgently facing us now is to step up the policy of thrift and reduce the materials and energy intensiveness of national income. Thrift and prudent economic management are not just a slogan of the day, they are a command of the times, an organic component of the intensive economy.

Responsible and complex tasks await us in connection with the restructuring of the economic machinery and the improvement of management, planning, and incentives. A firm course has been adopted aimed at combining the consolidation of centralization in the economy's leadership with the expansion of enterprises' rights, autonomy, and responsibility.

To work more efficiently means to both manage and think in line with modern requirements and criteria, V.I. Vorotnikov said. In a major industrial center like Kazan, work on broad economic training and education of cares can and must be organized in the proper fashion.

A most urgent question for Tataria and the city of Kazan as well still remains that of capital construction. Such shortcomings in construction work as underassimilation and dissipation of capital investments, quarterly imbalances in commissioning projects, and so-called "protracted construction" have become chronic. Plans for the commissioning of housing and municipal service projects are regularly not fulfilled.

A qualitatively new step forward must be ensured in increasing the output and improving the quality of consumer goods. For this purpose it is necessary to make maximum use of local resources and enterprises, including those in heavy industry.

Our plans are centered on concern for man and his growing material and spiritual needs. This is why any question linked with the Soviet people's living standards is not only economically, but also and primarily politically significant.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, devoted much attention to the specific tasks of providing ideological backup for our economic building and the further developing of the systems of health care, public education, and culture. An event of truly nationwide significance has occurred in the country's life: The reform of the general educational and vocational schools has acquired the force of law.

Questions relating to the preparations for the school reform have been discussed constructively and with businesslike efficiency in the republic, including at the recent meeting of Tataria's party aktiv. It is gratifying that you have accumulated valuable experience in the cooperation of schools and industrial enterprises, that the material base of public education is strengthening, and that there is coordination of the activities of schools and cultural arts, and sports institutions aimed at further enhancing the effectiveness of the ideological, moral, and esthetic education of students and improving their vocational orientation.

Today, looking back over the glorious road that has been traveled and pondering the future, we all remember time and again, with a feeling of filial gratitude and love, the people of the Great Patriotic War, the heroes of the front and the rear who gave their lives to protect our freedom and independence from the dreadful fascist plague. The 40th anniversary of the great victory is approaching. The country is preparing for a worthy celebration of this glorious date. The jubilee will undoubtedly call forth a new upsurge of the people's spirit, labor initiative, and social activeness and will become a new and important landmark in the military-patriotic education of our young people.

The speaker went on to dwell on topical questions of the USSR's international position. He emphasized that despite intrigues and provocations by U.S. imperialism, our Communist Party and the Soviet Government are steadfastly and composedly implementing the Leninist policy of strengthening peace and international security, the policy of international solidarity with the planet's democratic, progressive, and national liberation forces, the policy of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems.

Our country, V.I. Vorotnikov said, is scaling qualitatively new heights in economic and social progress. The Communist Party and all Soviet people are preparing for the new 27th, CPSU Congress. The preparations for the congress are generating a new upsurge of labor enthusiasm and creative initiative by the masses and exerting a favorable influence on all aspects of our society's life.

Socialist Tatarstan is confidently marching into the future in the harmonious joint formation of the Soviet peoples. From now on its capital, the city of Kazan, will shine brilliantly in the constellation of the country's order-bearing cities. Allow me to once again congratulate all citizens of Kazan on the supreme state award and to express my confidence that you will continue to be equal to the ambitious, constructive tasks set by the party and will always be patriots of our socialist fatherland.

V.I. Vorotnikov read the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding the Order of Lenin to Kazan and, to the accompaniment of tumultuous applause, attached the Order to the city's banner.

Addressing the meeting, M.M. Sukhov, first secretary of the Kazan party gorkom; Hero of Socialist Labor L.Ye. Smirnova, machine operator at the "Organicheskiy Sintez" Production Association; Prof A.K. Konovalov, dean of the V.I. Ulyanov-Lenin Kazan State University; Hero of the Soviet Union M.P. Devyatayev, war and labor veteran; and G.I. Usmanov, first secretary of the Tatar CPSU Obkom, expressed profound gratitude to the party and government for the lofty award and for their great concern for the economic and social development of the city and the republic, as well as total approval and unanimous support for the course of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee aimed at easing international tension, strengthening peace, and further increasing the defense and economic might of the land of the soviets.

Those assembled at the festive meeting enthusiastically approved a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers, and K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET CITES 'NEGATIVE PHENOMENA'

LD281455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The tasks of soviets of people's deputies of Uzbekistan in implementing the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum on the further improvement of the work of soviets of people's deputies were discussed today at a session of the republic's Supreme Soviet. In a report and speeches, it was noted that as a result of implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, Uzbekistan has made a step forward in the development of production forces and in raising the working people's well-being.

However, serious shortcomings in party, administrative, and economic work and negative phenomena in public life have held back the economy's transfer to an intensive path of development. Not a small portion of the blame for this lies with the soviets and their executive committees. The participants in the session paid particular attention to the development of cotton growing, livestock farming, and other branches of agriculture where a bad situation has developed. Participants in the session discussed with great anxiety such negative phenomena as juggling the books [ochkovtiratelstov] and overreporting [pripiski]. Measures for their eradication are being taken. Leaders of a number of oblasts, rayons, and farms have been removed from their posts for such actions in the republic recently. Measures for implementing the decisions of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the main directions of school reform were also discussed at the session.

LATVIAN CP PLENUM CALLS FOR IMPROVED LEADERSHIP

PM271404 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Improving Leadership Style"]

[Text] Riga, 23 Jun -- A businesslike attitude, organization, clearly coordinated monitoring and verification of execution, and skillful work with cadres, combined with trust and sensitivity for people, are the most important conditions for fulfilling the tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress.

That was stressed at a Latvian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum held today to discuss the republic party organization's tasks in improving the style and methods of its activity in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee February and April (1984) Plenums and the demands expressed in the speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The report by B.K. Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, and the speeches noted that the activity of party raykoms and gorkoms is increasingly typified by a businesslike, cohesive, and creative approach to set tasks. Thanks to this, the enterprises of Latvia's capital, for instance, are successfully fulfilling state plans and improving the efficiency and quality of work. It is no accident that Riga has already been a winner in all-union socialist competition 10 times running.

Initiative and a considered approach to matters typify the work style of the Daugavpilsskiy, Liyepayskiy, and a number of other party gorkoms and raykoms where the work of the elective aktiv and the primary party organizations is skillfully organized and party demands are made on cadres.

At the same time, the plenum noted, the processes taking place in the economy are not as yet being profoundly analyzed everywhere, nor are the functions of party, state, and economic organs clearly delineated everywhere.

The plenum participants drew attention to the need to more persistently improve the style, forms, and methods of organizational and political work and to increase the efficiency of party leadership of the republic's economic and social life.

Party Expels 120

LD282229 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] The Communist Parties of Soviet republics have been holding plenary meetings to discuss key social and economic targets, among them steps to itensify economic growth, improve management and raise living standards. The press notes the gains made in this as well as science and culture.

At its meeting, the Central Committee of the Latvian Communist Party spoke of the republic's industrial and agricultural growth. At the same time, it mentioned drawbacks in management. Last year, over 120 Latvian officials of various ranks were expelled from the party for misuse of power and other violations of party discipline. Many officials were sharply criticized at the plenary of the Uzbek party Central Committee. The Communists pledged to cope with drawbacks and ensure steady progress in their republics.

AZERBAIJAN SUPREME SOVIET PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

PM271514 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 15 Jun 84 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "People's Deputies' Urgent Tasks: the 9th Session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation"]

[Text] The Communist Party is consistently steering a course toward strengthening the foundations of socialist democracy and enhancing the role and the responsibility of the soviets of people's deputies for the situation in all sectors of state, economic, and sociocultural building. The main avenues of the activity of the organs of people's power were defined by the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. These questions were at the focus of attention at the 9th session of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, held in the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Hall of Sessions 14 June.

In the government boxes were Comrades K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, S.C. Kasumova, V.N. Konovalov, I.A. Mamedov, R.E. Mekhtiyev, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov, Z.M. Yusif-Zade, B.S. Kevorkov, D.M. Muslim-Zade, L.K. Rasulova, G.S. Efendiyev; V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department; B.F. Sidorov, CPSU Central Committee executive; D.N. Nikitin, chief of a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium department; and members of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the republic's government.

Deputy S.A. Rustamzade, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session.

The participants observed a minute's silence in memory of the late Deputies B.A. Eyvazova and F.M. Amirov.

After the Credentials Commission report, delivered by its chairman, Deputy I.N. Askerov, the Supreme Soviet adopted a resolution on recognizing the credentials of the newly elected deputies.

The following agenda was unanimously approved:

1. The tasks of Azerbaijan SSR soviets of people's deputies stemming from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, and the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

2. Measures to implement the general educational and vocational school reform in the Azerbaijan SSR.

3. Account of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee.

4. Ratification of Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

Deputy S.A. Aliyeva, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the report on the first point.

The following deputies took part in the debate: N.N. Nadzharov, first secretary of the Azizbekovskiy party raykom (Mardakyanskiy Okrug); L.D. Mailyan, chairman of the Kommunizm Kolkhoz, Martuninskiy Rayon (Krasnobazarskiy Okrug, Martuninskiy Rayon); Z.N. Bagirov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of culture (Kirovabadsko-Leninskiy Okrug); B.A. Askerov, drill operator at the Kirovneft Oil and Gas Extraction Administration underground and capital well repair shop (Sergy Lazo Electoral Okrug, Kirovskiy Rayon); I.B. Kuliyev, chairman of the Kirovabad Gorispolkom (Kirovabadsko-Dzhaparidzevskiy Okrug); M.A. Okulov, editor of the newspaper BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY (Khachmasskiy City Okrug); A.M. Zamanov, Azerbaijan SSR prosecutor (Tauzskiy Okrug); M.N. Asadov, first secretary of the Zhdanovskiy party raykom (Zhdanovskiy Okrug); Sh.N. Gasanov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of rural construction (Shykhsalakhlinskiy Okrug, Sabirabadskiy Rayon); D.A. Salakhova, cotton grower on the S. Vurgun Kolkhoz, Agdzhabedinskiy Rayon (Agdzhabedinskiy Rural Okrug); and T.K. Kocharli, rector of the Baku Higher Party School (Dzhebrailskiy Okrug).

The session unanimously adopted an Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the question discussed.

Deputy F.G. Akhmedov, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report on measures to implement the general educational and vocational school reform in the Azerbaijan SSR.

Taking part in the debate were K.N. Ragimov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of education; Deputy A.A. Kurbanov, first secretary of the Kutkashenskiy party raykom (Kutkashenskiy Okrug); Deputy A.M. Ragimov, senior heat specialist at the Lieutenant Schmidt Machine Building Plant (Shmidtovskiy Okrug, Baku City); Deputy V.V. Petrov, second secretary of the Azerbaijan Komsomol Central Committee (Dyuztairskiy Okrug, Kusarskiy Rayon); Deputy Z.D. Sultanova, teacher at the No 5 school, Nakhichevan City (Nakhichevanskiy City Okrug No 2); Deputy M.G. Abdullayev, USSR people's artist (Alpanskiy Okrug, Kubinskiy Rayon); and deputy N.A. Aliskenderova, Navoi sovkhoz worker, Kazakhskiy Rayon (Dag-Ekesmanskiy Okrug, Kazakhskiy Rayon).

The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted a resolution on the question discussed.

The report of the Azerbaijan SSR People's Control Committee was delivered by its chairman, Deputy G. Sh. Efendiyev.

Deputies adopted an Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet resolution on the republic's People's Control Committee report.

Deputy R.S. Kaziyeva, secretary of the republic Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered the report on the ratification of Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees.

The Supreme Soviet adopted Azerbaijan SSR laws and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet resolutions.

With that, the 9th Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet session, 10th convocation, ended its work.

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORTED

PM271500 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 16 Jun 84 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 15 June. The plenum discussed measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Activity of Azerbaijan Party Organizations in Implementing the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, and Komsomol Resolution 'On Stepping Up Work in the Reinforcement of Socialist Labor Discipline.'"

The report was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee.

Taking part in the debate were F.E. Musayev, first secretary of Baku party gorkom; R.M. Bedirov, secretary of the V.I. Lenin Azerbaijan Pipe Rolling Plant party committee; N.E. Mustafayev, first secretary of Nakhichevan party obkom; B.S. Kevorkov, first secretary of the Nagorno-Karabakh party obkom; N.V. Nikitin, chairman of the M.I. Kalinin kolkhoz, Ismaillinskiy Rayon; N.K. Karakashly, director general of the Kaspmorsudoremont Association; D.D. Dzhamalova, first secretary of Lenkoran party gorkom; S.M. Vartanyan, worker at the Baku Main Construction Administration No 2 housing construction combine; L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council; S.M. Vezirova, operator at the Serebrovskiy Oil and Gas Extraction Directorate; D.M. Muslim-Zade, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Kmosomol Central Committee; T.M. Kolodina, seamstress at the Volodarksiy Factory; Sh.M. Aliyev, first secretary of Sumgait party gorkom; F.S. Dovletkhanova, link-leader on the Ilich sovkhoz, Kusarskiy Rayon; I.I. Ismailov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Court; R.A. Bagirli, first secretary of Kirovabad party gorkom; G.M. Mamedov, secretary of the Sheki Interfarm Pedigree Stockraising and Fattening Association party committee; T.A. Kasumov, Azerbaijan SSR minister of health; and V.M. Seidov, first secretary of the Neftechalinskiy party raykom.

Comrade V.M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, addressed the plenum.

A resolution was adopted on the question discussed.

The plenum also approved political organization measures to implement the CPSU Central Committee resolution.

The concluding speech was delivered by Comrade K.M. Bagirov.

B.F. Sidorov, CPSU Central Committee executive, attended the plenum.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DOYEN OF MOSCOW DIPLOMATIC CORPS

LD281618 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 28 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko today received the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Moscow, Ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the USSR Dmitur Zhulev, who conveyed congratulations on behalf of the ambassadors accredited to the Soviet Union to General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko on his election to the post of president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

PONOMAREV, MARCHUK ADDRESS CADRES COURSE

PM281553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jun 84 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Cadres Training"]

[Text] A training course for ministry and department party committee secretaries has ended at the Institute for Improving the Qualifications of Leading Party and Soviet Cadres under the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences. They studied topical problems of the theory and practice of improving the developed socialist society, the international activity of the CPSU and the Soviet state, and the organizational and ideological work of party committees stemming from the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the course, much attention was devoted to questions of implementing the CPSU's economic and social policy at the present stage, accelerating scientific and technical progress, achieving above-plan labor productivity growth, reducing the prime costs of production, and mobilizing the working people to enhance efficiency and improve work quality.

An important place was occupied by questions of the activity of party committees to improve the style and methods of work in the apparatus of ministries and departments, central organizations, and scientific and cultural institutions. There was a detailed examination of the problems of the selection, placement, and training of cadres, the intensification of ideological-political and educational work, the effectiveness of monitoring and verification of execution, and the enhanced responsibility of Communists for observing the CPSU rules and strengthening party, state, and labor discipline.

The students were addressed by B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and technology; K.M. Bogolyubov and V.A. Medvedev, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; I.S. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee; L.A. Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.I. Drugov, V.G. Zahkarov, V.F. Isayev, Ye.Z. Razumov, O.B. Rahkmanin, and I.I. Skiba, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev; P.A. Smolskiy and V.F. Morozov, deputy chiefs of XPSU Central Committee departments; V.M. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee; M.I. Khaldeyev, chief editor of the Journal PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN; USSR Prosecutor General A.M. Rekunkov; R.G. Yanovskiy, dean of the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences; A.M. Roganov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; B.N. Stepanov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkim; and I.B. Bugayev, chief of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Party Organizational Work Department.

SHEVARDNADZE'S MID-JUNE ACTIVITIES REPORTED

PM280947 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 15 June carries on pages 1 and 3 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Discipline, Responsibility, Initiative," on an enlarged session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau which discussed plan fulfillment results for the first 5 months of the year. The report notes that "The session was opened by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee," who also "summed up."

Page 3 of the same paper carries a GRUZINFORM report which states that on 14 June, "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze paid his last respects" to Revaz Margiani, Soviet poet and public figure, who was lying in state at the House of the Georgian Writers Union.

The 19 June issue of ZARYA VOSTOKA front-pages a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Upsurge in the Georgian Food Industry" on USSR Food Industry Minister V.P. Lein's visit to Georgia to acquaint himself with the state and development potential of the Georgian food industry. The report states that "A comversation has taken place between E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade V.P. Lein, which touched upon questions pertaining to the sector's further development.

"V.P. Lein is accompanied on his tour of the republic by D.L. Kartvelishvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers," and other officials.

The same issue carries on pages 1 and 3 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Work With Cadres Demands a Systematic and Comprehensive Approach," about a routine session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee's Coordination Council for Work With Cadres which discussed questions of improving work in selecting, placing, and educating cadres and of meeting the republic's requirements for workers and specialists. "The session was chaired," the report states, "by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee," and concludes: "The results of the Coordination Council session were summed up by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze."

The paper's 21 June issue front-pages a GRUZINFORM report "Sukhumi Theater's Tbilisi Premiere" noting that a 19 June performance of Shakespeare's "The Merchant of Venice" at the K. Mardzhanishvili Academy Theater in Tbilisi "was attended by Comrade E,A. Shevardnadze."

MINISTERIAL, OTHER APPOINTMENTS REPORTED

PM281555 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSR (OTDEL PERVYY) No 13, 1984, reports the following personnel changes:

By USSR Council of Ministers Decree dated 15 February 1984, V.I. Konkin is promoted from deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education.

By USSR Council of Ministers Decree dated 21 February 1984, V.I. Smyslov is promoted from deputy minister of the shipbuilding industry to first deputy minister of the shipbuilding industry.

By USSR Council of Ministers Decree dated 23 February 1984, Yu. P. Boyev is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR Gossnab, replacing G.V. Mylnikov in connection with the latter's retirement.

Yu.P. Boyev is released from the duties of deputy minister of heavy and transport machine building.

By USSR Council of Ministers Decree dated 1 March 1984, A.F. Dyakov is appointed USSR deputy minister of power and electrification.

All decrees are signed by N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and M. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs.

PRAVDA VIEWS RESOLUTION ON BAYKAL-AMUR RAILROAD

PM271539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the 'Golden Link'"]

[Excerpts] The CPSU Central Committee has approved the patriotic initiative of the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM] construction workers collectives, who have adopted socialist pledges to complete the laying of the main track route ahead of schedule by the 67th anniversary of the Great October Revolution and to open the entire track to traffic 1 year ahead of schedule. It is necessary to carry out much excavation and earthmoving work ahead of schedule, to build a large number of bridges and other structures, and to enable the first train to go through the Kodar tunnel no later than September. It is now planned to bring the 134km Bestuzhevo-Dipkun main line section into permanent use 2 months earlier than originally planned.

Success in achieving this plan will depend not only on the construction workers, but also on their subcontractors. Supplies for BAM must also be accelerated. Rails, rail couplings, ties, ferroconcrete structures, and various construction materials must be supplied ahead of schedule. Ministries, departments, and labor collectives engaged in fulfilling BAM's orders must seek out internal reserves and help the railroad's creators to cope with their allotted task.

The BAM construction workers' labor pledge is of great national economic significance. The early opening of the track to traffic will speed up the development of the production forces of Siberia and the Far East and will make it possible to bring major stocks and natural resources into economic circulation.

It is not mere words to say that the entire country is building BAM. Thousands of collectives in industrial enterprises and planning and scientific research institutes are now working under the slogan "Orders for BAM must be completed ahead of schedule!" Emissaries from all the union republics and from many krays, oblasts, and cities in the RSFSR are working on the route itself. The country is generously financing the great construction project. Suffice it to say that spending on the socio-consumer infrastructure of Siberia's new economic zone exceeds the allocations for laying the track itself.

Even so, it cannot yet be said that people are being provided with good cultural and consumer conditions throughout the BAM route. It is necessary to eliminate the backlog in the construction industry and accelerate the development of capacities in large-panel housing construction. Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs and ministries and departments should give all-around assistance to BAM's labor collectives and social organizations and do everything to ensure that construction workers and operators work with the utmost efficiency and that the remote new areas are inhabited more quickly.

The two sections of the railroad will soon join, but construction does not end there. BAM workers still have much to do at stations and on the open lines along the main route. The vast economic future of the east of the country is in sight beyond the "golden link." Bringing that future closer means making a worthy contribution to the fulfillment of the 26th party congress decisions.

AFP: EYEWITNESSES SAY HURRICANE KILLED OVER 500

NC290817 Paris AFP in English 0806 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow, June 29 (AFP) -- At least 500 people were killed in one town alone in a freak hurricane which hit Moscow and the region east of the Soviet capital on June 9, eyewitnesses said today. The figure of more than 500 was for the town of Ivanovo about 200 kilometers (125 miles) north east of Moscow. The witnesses said First Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev had visited Ivanovo and other parts of the disaster area.

The Soviet authorities have published no casualty figures for the hurricane. But on June 11 official sources referred to "losses of human life" and the government and the Communist Party Central Committee in a statement the same day expressed their "deepest sympathy" to relatives and friends of those killed.

The last time a communique phrased in similar terms was issued by the Soviet leadership was after a boat sank on the Volga River causing 250 deaths according to reliable sources -- although the toll was never officially confirmed.

A report on June 13 in the Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA said that during the hurricane gusts of 360 kilometers an hour (225 mph) were recorded. Eyewitnesses, quoted by the trade union newspaper TRUD, saw "vehicles blown for hundreds of meters (yards)". Another witness told the daily SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA that he saw "hailstones as big as cherries" and said the streets of Ivanovo were "littered with tree trunks and roofs". Hundreds of high tension electric pylons were felled "like matchsticks", hundreds of buildings were destroyed, and thousands of hectares (acres) of crops and forests were wiped out, according to other witnesses quoted in reports.

On June 21, PRAVDA reported heavy damage to "hundreds of schools, hospitals and factories". The destruction of brick and concrete buildings could mean that a holiday village built of timber near Ivanovo may have been razed.

The official media have several times referred to "enormous damage" left by the hurricane which, besides Ivanovo, affected Gorkiy, Kostroma, Yaroslavl, and the Autonomous Chuvash Republic.

The Soviet Information Ministry yesterday refused permission for an AFP reporter to visit Ivanovo. This appeared to indicate that the casualty toll was very high and the situation in the town was not yet normal.

IZVESTIYA ON EFFORTS TO INCREASE BIRTH RATE

PM271015 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 25 June in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "In the Family Circle" a 2,000-word interview with M.M. Kravchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, by I. Ovchinnikova on measures to encourage women to have more children entitled "Two Plus Three" -- this being the ideal family model. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 5.5 million children were born in the USSR in 1983 -- "The first substantial increase in the birth rate for many years." Kravchenko primarily attributes this to successes in housing construction, and notes that "the population increase is particularly pleasing in regions of Siberia and the Far East" and also in "Kostroma, Kalinin, Kaluga, and Ivanovo Oblasts, whose population had been decreasing steadily until recently.

Another factor is 12-month paid maternity leave followed by 6 month unpaid leave, which is to be extended to 12 months in the future. She admits that nursery facilities need expanding and improving and suggests part-time work for women as an intermediate answer. The state committee recently adopted a resolution on flextime for working mothers; furthermore, working women with two or more children under 12 get additional paid leave and up to 2 weeks unpaid leave; there are higher child allowances for single mothers.

Kravchenko says there are plans to provide young couples under 30, marrying for the first time, with a room, and if they have a child within the first 3 years of marriage, with a one-room apartment, and to expand holiday facilities for families in an effort to strengthen the family and reduce the divorce rate. Local soviets can do much to improve the demographic situation. The establishment of local industry enterprises in rural areas has helped to stem the migration of young women to cities. An alimony fund to help women whose husbands run off has been suggested.

Increasingly, the time spent raising a family is being taken into account when calculating women's pensions. Other factors such as convenient transport, good preschool establishments, extended-day care facilities, and quality school meals play an important role in people's decision to have more children. Kravchenko concludes: "If we manage to raise the prestige of the family, the prestige of motherhood, if we manage to impress on those who are yet to marry that the family is something sacred that needs to be treasured for the sake of both their own well-being and that of society -- then the model for the extended reproduction of the population 'two plus three' will become reality."

LETUNOV LAMENTS FUEL WASTE, ECONOMY PROBLEMS

OW281351 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0630 GMT on 26 May carries the 30-minute "Political Observer's Talk" program with Yuriy Aleksandrovich Letunov.

Letunov begins the program by saying: "To give our discussion some acuteness, I will remind you that in the first quarter of this year tasks were not fulfilled in the production and primary refining of oil and the output of a number of oil products. There is no doubt that the situation will be corrected, but the fact remains that oil production is becoming difficult. New fields, far away from populated areas, have to be developed and greater depths have to be reached."

Noting that the USSR leads the world in oil production, Letunov says: "In 1 year Soviet oil workers produce 616 million metric tons of oil and gas condensate, which is significantly more than, for instance, the United States. We are happy that the production of tractors, combines, and motor vehicle engines is increasing, but they require fuel. Their capacities have increased 2.4 times between 1965 and 1981. I will not cite many figutes, I will just say that since 1965 the sale of motor vehicles to people has increased 22 times. That is why the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session stressed that the problems of thrifty and integrated use of oil and oil products is of the greatest all-state and all-party significance, and must constantly be the center of attention of all party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. In other words, every one of us must realize that it is necessary to economically and rationally use every metric ton and kilogram of fuel.

"I believe that one of the reasons for the careless, indifferent, at times mindless, and in the final analysis, criminal attitude toward fuel lies in psychology. It has been impressed upon us from our school days that our country is rich in minerals. However, in one generation oil production in Baku has decreased and oil wells have had to be drilled in the sea. The Bashkir deposits, which were called the second Baku, have begun to produce less oil. We were delighted, and had to be delighted, by the glorious deeds of the Tyumen geologists. But for the time being, there is no second Tyumen. We are forced to go farther and farther for oil, and hence expenses for transportation are increasing. If in 1960 the average distance for pumping oil and oil products along pipelines amounted to less than 400 kilometers, in 1981 it was about 2,000 kilometers. Although these are general figures, they make an impression.

"If we take specific data, look at what can be done at work places, and look into where, why, and through whose fault fuel is lost, and how the experience of thrift is distributed -- or more correctly, disseminated -- can we save fuel? Everyone knows that tanks, pipelines, plugs, and valves must be in good working order. However, in practice this if far from being the case. This is not always observed in practice. However, with a leakage of even one drop of fuel per second, 4 kilograms of fuel are lost in 1 day, and in 1 year this figure increases to 1.5 metric tons. Can you imagine these drops on a nationwide scale?

"Yes, unfortunately, there is no due regard for fuel consumption. Calculations are made in terms of metric ton-kilometers for motor vehicle transportation and of hours in the air for helicopters. No fully loaded transport vehicles speed along the ground and in the skies. Machine operators drive their tractors home for dinner. Drivers sleep en route without stopping their engines, because currently there are no strict demands on consumption and squandering of fuel.

"How else can one explain that in the RSFSR alone owners of private motor vehicles illegally obtained coupons for 530,000 liters of gasoline from state transport drivers and filling station operators? This is only what was removed, but unused coupons for more than R140 million were detected at enterprises. These are 1981 figures.

"More than 2 years have passed. Much was said about bringing order and economy, and sufficient resolutions were adopted. How do things stand now? At its last session the RSFSR People's Control Committee examined the results of a check on the efficient use of transportation of Dagestan ASSR enterprises and organizations. What was ascertained? I will cite the report:

"The publication of appropriate orders, plans, and measures was unjustifiably delayed for a number of months. Purposeful work for explaining specific tasks and removing serious shortcomings and negative phenomena in the use of motor transportation and fuel by labor collectives -- primarily among the driving staff -- is being poorly conducted. A poll of 2,000 drivers in the republic's -- we are talking about Dagestan -- roads showed that 1,200 of them were uninformed about the contents of the resolution.

There you have it. We talks and talk, but the concrete performers are not even familiar with the basic documents. But on the other hand, they do have a good knowledge of how to be shifty."

"I will return to the document. A spot check of cargo transport and accounting documents for the fourth quarter of 1983 and the first quarter of 1984 at a number of motor pools and Dagestan enterprises and organizations serviced by them established falsifications amounting to 15,000 metric tons and 1.2 million metric ton-kilometers of fuel.

"Order has not been instituted in the registration of cargo transport documentation. For instance, at the specialized motor pool and Georginskiy Sovkhoz of the Dagvino Association, violations were noted in the registration of every -- I repeat, every -- one of the 3,000 documents checked. Trip logs in the majority of departmental motor pools are filled in by the drivers themselves; they keep them for weeks and then hand them in by the bundle, which of course hampers control over their authenticity.

"As you know, an incomplte account of motor vehicle runs and falsifications lead to major losses and theft of fuel. In many of the motor pools checked there was no elementary order in accounts, consumption, and write-offs of motor vehicle fuels. Diagnostic equipment to detect defects in the engine, transmission, or a motor vehicle's power supply and electric equipment systems is either lacking or not working, which produces overconsumption of fuel.

"There is no doubt that these facts will be duly assessed by party and soviet organs and the guilty will be punished. Yes, there must be strict demands. The experience of thrift must be more rapidly implemented."

Letunov then introduces a video report on the V.I. Lenin Kolkhoz in Lyuberetskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast. Video outlines the well-organized distribution of fuel at the kolkhoz, which uses fuel limit cards for every motor vehicle and piece of diesel equipment, which are kept in triplicate. Letnuc notes that this has enabled the kolkhoz to save more than 9,000 metric tons of fuel in the first 3 months of 1984. The kolkhoz's chief accountant Gromov is interviewed on this system.

Letunov next deals with a letter from the Vorontsovs from the village of Batovo in the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug. Letunov notes that the letter sets out a number of complaints and then cites a letter from Trifonov, secretary of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug Party Committee. Trifonov reports that an official delegation was sent to Batov to investigate the complaints, and outlines the penalties imposed on the guilty parties, one of whom was a sovkhoz director.

Letunov then cites Chernenko's speech at the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum urging soviets to be more active in exercising their rights and correcting shortcomings.

Letunov then introduces a video report by correspondent Ryazono voutlining land reclamation work in Saratov Oblast. Ryazanov interviews N.P. Mironov, chairman of a local rayon agro-industrial association council, on the importance of land reclamation and irrigation. Video shows an irrigated 500,000-hectare field in Engelskiy Rayon, the largest such field in the RSFSR, as well as a canal system and the latest irrigation equipment. At the conclusion of the report, Letunov notes that the funds invested in land reclamation are not yet giving a due return, with the productivity of irrigated lands 1.5-2 times lower than what it could be.

Letunov devotes the remainder of the program to littering and the dumping of garbage in forests and recreation areas. Video shows trucks arriving and dumping garbage by the Yaroslavl highway, 29 kilometers from Moscow, followed by shots of a group of nature lovers cleaning forest areas in Podolskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast. Engineer Chernogorov, a member of the group, is interviewed and urges a more respectful attitude to nature.

At the conclusion of the program, Letunov cites playwright Korneychuk, saying "the ships of the revolution should be clean," and adding "Yes, order on a ship depends on the crew."

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS IN YAKUTIA OIL FIELDS VIEWED

PM281445 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 June 1984 publishes on page 2 a 2,200-word article by M. Gubin, secretary of the Yakustsk Party Obkom, under the heading "Yakutia's Oil and Gas," which discusses progress and problems in the development of the Yakut ASSR oil and gas fields. Pointing out that oil and gas not only provide raw material for the chemical industry but also supply heating for existing and planned enterprises for the extraction of diamonds, nonferrous metals, and potash, Gubkin argues that "the problem of creating a firm raw material base there now entails another problem. However -- that of making thrifty use of what has been discovered and prospected." Plans have been drafted "for a sharp increase in the volume of natural gas extraction in the republic." But their implementation is a complex matter involving many different departments and organizations, Gubkin writes. As for oil, resources in the republic "make it possible to start talking of constructing an oil refinery. And known resources make it possible to initiate extraction right now."

"At the party obkom's suggestion, the Ministry of the Gas Industry has decided to create in Yakutsk a comprehensive section of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Natural Gas," the article states, pointing out that this will assist the more comprehensive development of the region's oil and gas deposits.

However, Gubkin concludes, the weight of the problems is such that the Ministry of the Gas Industry cannot resolve them on its own. "In addition to strengthening the construction capacities of the Yakutgazprom Association, it is essential also to involve the construction organizations of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, and the Ministry of Construction for the Transbaykal and Far Eastern Regions, and to involve them immediately. After all, ultimately the prospecting and development of Yakutia's fuel and energy resources are part of the implementation of the party task of speeding the creation of a major new fuel and energy base in East Siberia."

TEAM CONTRACT, LABOR DEVELOPMENT IDEAS EXAMINED

PM281003 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 June 1984 in its First Edition publishes on page 2 under the headline "Dialectics of the Contract; Problems and Opinions" a 2,000 word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Professor G. Popov of Moscow State University and Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Shcherbakov, economics and planning director of the "Kamskiy Avtozavod" Association, on aspects of the development of the team contract system.

There is no doubt, the authors begin, that the team form of labor with its payment according to concrete end results is superior to traditional forms of labor organization based on hypothetical percentages, but the number of terms used to describe the new system -- "comprehensive and integral process teams," "teams with collective incentive," and "team financial autonomy" -- only confuse the issue as such. Teams in practice may be working by the old or the new methods: The "team contract" is the only correct term to describe the new system functioning successfully. Under the new system, the authors continue, the team should act as an independent unit both in distributing financial resources and in determining the makeup and leadership of the team. In the first case, autonomy may be diminished by the imposition of centralized wage rates, which could be overcome by the establishment of a countrywide "minimum, guaranteed by socialism, on the basis of the level of development of social production achieved today," leaving the team free to distribute the remaining resources. In the second case, labor legislation sometimes cuts across the ideals of the team contract, but full "democratism" must be achieved in the team to allow the system to work to its full effect.

Other problems also exist, the authors say, such as relations between a team and its partners; the introduction of team forms of labor in certain sectors such as on the production line; and chiefly the confusion of "financial autonomy," which may still be geared to hypothetical percentages instead of concrete end results. With the "team contract," the "full potential of the team contract will be realized" when these problems have been ironed out, the authors conclude.

BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN OIL WELLS -- It has been reported from Ali-Bayramly in Azerbaijan that as a result of the effort made by workers of the Shirvanly Oil and Gas Administration, a total of 14,000 tons of additional oil has been extracted from the oil fields. The 5-month task has been fulfilled well ahead of time. A total of 200 oil wells have been repaired since the beginning of the year. [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 1600 GMT 29 May 84 GF]

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON FIELD WORK PROGRESS

LD281107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 28 Jun 84

[Summary] An unidentified correspondent interviews Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy chief of the main directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, on the current progress of field work in the country. The last few days' showers over the European part of the country have considerably supplemented moisture in the soil and improved conditions for the growth and development of many crops, especially when combined with the moderately warm weather that persists. Many farms in Georgia, Armenia, the Northern Caucasus, and even the southern part of the Central Chernozem Zone -- the Kalmyk ASSR, Nikolayev, Kherson, Zaporozhya, Donetsk, Vooshilovgrad, Kharkov, and Chimkent Oblasts -- have started selective harvesting of grain crops and pulses.

Threshing of grain is being completed at farms in Turkmenia. Harvesting has been carried out here on 97 percent of the plots, and the average threshing figure is greater than in previous years. In the Uzbek SSR, grain crops have been threshed on more than 240,000 hectares, and in the Azerbaijan SSR, on 70,000 hectares. Harvesting of winter grain and pulse crops is proceeding apace in Krasnodar kray, more than 150,000 hectares have been cut, of which one-fifth has been threshed.

Crimean machine operators are completing the cutting of winter barley; grain has been harvested on an area of more than 140,000 hectares in this oblast and threshed on half the area, with a yield of almost 5 quintals per hectare more than last year. In the country as a whole, grain and pulse crops have been harvested on an area of 750,000 hectares: two-thirds of that has been threshed. Southern areas have started selling grain to the state.

An all-union conference on the problems of accelerated production of high quality wheat was held recently in Kokchetav Oblast: The country has considerable supplies of strong, hard, and valuable wheat varieties. In recent years alone, 51 strains have been grown zonally, producing high-quality grain. In a number of areas, however, such as Kuybyshev, Ulyanovsk, Novosibirsk, North Kazahstan, and other oblasts, there have been delays in renewing strains. The conference also criticized workers in a number of oblasts in the Volga region, the Urals, and Siberia for reducing the quantity of spring wheat sown below a level guaranteed to produce the planned amount of grain.

In order to increase production and purchases of wheat grown for bread, it has been planned to ensure a stable yield of soft wheat in the steppes of the Ukraine, Moldavia. the Northern Caucasus, the Volga region, the southern Urals, West Siberia, and Kazakhstan. As a rule, the same goes for hard wheat strains and valuable wheat strains in the forest-steppe areas of the RSFSR and the Ukraine. Local agricultural organs have been advised to raise areas sown to hard strains to a maximum in all farms where there have been groundless reductions. Work will also be continued on increasing specialization of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in growing hard spring wheat varieties in the steppe regions of the Volga, the Urals, Siberia, and Kazakhstan, and extending production of strong hard winter wheat in the Northern Caucasus and the southern oblasts of the Ukraine.

TWO SATELLITES IN COSMOS SERIES LAUNCHED 29 JUN

Cosmos 1578

LD290638 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- The Soviet Union on Thursday launched another satellite in the "Cosmos" series to continue space exploration.

"Cosmos-1578" was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parametres:

Initial period of revolution -- 105 minutes,
Maximum distance from earth 1,673 kilometres,
Minimum distance -- 296 km,
Inclination -- 50.7 degrees.

The satellite's equipment is functioning normally.

Cosmos 1579

LD290647 Moscow TASS in English 0644 GMT 29 Jun 84

[Text] Moscow June 29 TASS -- The artificial earth satellite "Cosmos-1579", next in the series, has been launched in the Soviet Union today to continue outer space exploration. It has been launched into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes,
Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 281,
Minimum distance -- 257 kilometres,
Inclination of the orbit -- 65 degrees.

The onboard equipment of the satellite is functioning normally.

YEPISHEV GREETS MILITARY ACADEMY GRADUATES

PM271334 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Graduation at Military Academies"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting devoted to the latest graduation of political officers has been held at the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy. It was opened by Colonel General G. Sredin, chief of the academy. He read out a greeting to the graduates from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

The meeting was addressed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate. He dwelt on the tasks that the graduates will have to resolve, and called on them to make every effort to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and of subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on strengthening our motherland's defense capability.

On behalf of the graduates, Major N. Stolyarov and Captain Peter (Gramantik) of the Hungarian People's Army gave assurances that they will devote all their efforts and knowledge to educating servicemen in a spirit of loyalty to their patriotic and internationalist duty.

F. Kozyrev-Dal, first secretary of Moscow's Krasnopresnenskiy CPSU Raykom, congratulated those present on the noteworthy event.

Ceremonial meetings devoted to the latest graduation of students were held at a number of other military academies.

KULIKOV SPEAKS AT M.V. FRUNZE MILITARY ACADEMY

PM271328 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Graduation at Military Academies"]

[Text] Diplomas and insignia have been presented to a large group of graduates at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy. The ceremonial meeting devoted to the graduation was opened by Lieutenant General A. Overchuk, chief of the academy's political departments. A report was delivered by Army General G. Obaturov, chief of the academy.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, addressed the military academic institution's personnel at the ceremonial meeting. The congratulations from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, read out by Marshal Kulikov, were greeted with enthusiasm by those present.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov expressed kind counsel to the graduates and called on them to view the development of military theory and practice creatively, to enhance the effectiveness of political-educational work among the troops, and to tirelessly strengthen the Joint Armed Forces' combat might in the interests of defending peace and socialism.

The meeting was addressed by the following graduates: Lieutenant Colonel V. Shemetov, Captain (Otta) Andrzej of the Polish Army, and Lieutenant General P. Malyakshin, head of a department at the academy.

SOKOLOV ADDRESSES TANK ACADEMY GRADUATION

PM271313 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jun 84 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Graduation at Military Academies"]

[Text] A new detachment of highly skilled tank officers has been trained at the Marshal of the Soviet Union R. Ya. Malinovskiy Military Academy of Armored Troops.

The ceremonial meeting held at the academy on the occasion of the latest graduation was addressed by Marshal of the Soviet Union S. L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister. He read out a greetings message from Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister, gave the graduates good counsel and advice, and expressed the confidence that their knowledge and energy will serve to further strengthen the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential.

The meeting was addressed by Marshal of Armored Troops A. Losik, chief of the academy, Colonel B. Gruzdev, head of a department, and graduates Major I. Silva and Captain Lazaro Flores Morejon of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba. They warmly thanked the Communist Party and the Soviet Government for their tireless concern for training ideologically-tempered highly-skilled military cadres and gave assurances that they will devote every effort to the cause of the reliable defense of socialism's gains.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA EDITORIAL GLORIFIES ARMY YOUTH

PM270951 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Homeland's Young Patriots"]

[Excerpts] Today is Soviet Youth Day -- joyous festival of the young men and women of land ot the soviets. Having inherited from older generations the mantle of communist conviction and absolute devotion to the cause of Lenin's party and the glorious exploits of the heroes of Perekop and Volochayevka, the builders of Komsomolsk and Magnitka, and the shock workers of the first 5-year plans, have imbibed the courage and steadfastness of the soldiers of the Great Patriotic War, today's young Soviet people are worthily augmenting the glory of the builders and defenders of socialism. They are at the forefront of communist creation and of the struggle to fulfill the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and for social progress and justice.

The troops of the Army and Navy are the combat detachment of Soviet youth. The motherland has entrusted the most crucial task of all to them -- the defense of the gains of October, the reliable protection of the Soviet people's peaceful, creative labor. They are honorably bearing the mantle of the exploits of older generations, inheriting their strength of spirit and character, sacred ideological principles, loyalty to patriotic and international duty, and readiness to perform feats.

"We have not forgotten our fathers' traditions

"Their valor and honor live on in us..." -- this is Lieutenant Aleksandr Stovba's description of this continuity. Performing his international duty on Afghan soil, he displayed the utmost courage and valor. The motherland showed its high appreciation of the young officer's exploit by awarding him a posthumous Order of Lenin.

Service in the ranks of the Armed Forces teaches you about life, discipline, and courage, it provides education and military training, and it teaches patriotism and comradeship. It demands tireless labor, a strong will, mental stamina, and constant presence of mind. At the same time, it is a school of patriotic maturity and socialist internationalism.

The Communist Party and Soviet Government display paternal concern for the Armed Forces and for enhancing the Komsomol's role in strengthening the combat might of the Army and Navy. The Soviet Army and Navy Komsomol organization has been awarded the Order of the Red Banner for great services to the armed defense of the socialist homeland, for the courage and heroism displayed by Komsomol members fighting in battles for the motherland, and for fruitful work educating Army and Navy youth. This high award urges the young men of the Army and Navy on to new successes in military labor, in mastering combat equipment and weapons, in strengthening military discipline and combat readiness, and in socialist competition in accordance with the motto "Be alert and ever ready to defend the gains of socialism!" Life provides many examples of selfless military labor.

Here are just a few of them. Guards Senior Lieutenant Vyacheslav Morogov, holder of the Komsomol Central Committee "Military Valor" medal, was one of the first in his regiment to master complex aviation equipment. Komsomol worker Senior Lieutenant Aleksandr Ryazantsev, awarded the order "For Serving the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," Third Class, inspires young submariners to perform glorious military deeds by his own personal example. Shock work and a quest for new reserves for improving labor productivity are what distinguish Lenin Komsomol prizewinner Senior Lieutenant Sergey Tatarkin, participant in the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad.

The Army and Navy Komsomol is doing everything it can to ensure that young men in military collectives receive instructive lessons in courage, organization, discipline, and strong combat friendship and a high degree of professional training and acquire the qualities of political fighters. Acquainting young soldiers with the living source of revolutionary thought and revolutionary action -- Marxism-Leninism -- helps them to become political fighters.

Young Soviet people always remember Lenin's behest regarding the proper learning of military matters and readiness for the armed defense of socialism's gains. They demonstrated their readiness most forcefully in the grim years of the last war. And today, during the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the great victory, young people in the Army and Navy see the tireless improvement of vigilance and combat readiness as their patriotic duty.

The country's youth prepares hard for service in the Soviet Armed Forces and improves its moral-political and military-technical tempering. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" notes, one important task is to propagandize the glorious combat traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people, and their Armed Forces and the intensification of military-patriotic and mass defense work. Soviet people, above all the young, must master the military skills and be ready to defend the socialist homeland

Happy is the country that has young people totally dedicated to high ideals, to their homeland. And happy are the young people who have a motherland that provides all the conditions enabling its younger generation to fully demonstrate its creative capabilities and talent. A motherland which shows maternal concern for the education, upbringing, and professional and civic development of its young citizens raises its young men and women to be ideologically hardened people, determined in labor and in combat. Soviet young people are of this type. Our Soviet socialist motherland is this type of motherland. Its young patriots will not shrink from their historical responsibility for the country's future, for the future of socialism and the world. They digest the experience of older generations and enrich it with their own accomplishments for the sake of the triumph of communist ideals.

POLITICAL WORKERS' IMPORTANCE IN COMBAT STRESSED

PM281611 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Jun 84 Second Edition p 2

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Reserve Lieutenant Colonel V. Vozovikov under the rubric "Political Worker: The Post and the Individual": "When the Battle Is in Progress"]

[Text] The stretch of semidesert seemed endless: visible near and far were low, gray-brown mountains and the yellow earth of the valley, frequent little patches of oasis appearing and disappearing. Looking away from his surveillance device, Captain Kuchkin saw the familiar face of soldiers and sergeants sitting in the vehicle, their fine physiques, hands gripping weapons. They understood the significance of what was coming: If the battalion's deputy political commander was with them, it meant that they would have the toughest task.

Although new to the battalion, he already knew many of them by name. Sergeant Chabanov, Private Vasilyev, Private Ganiyev... Huddled together in the vehicle, their firm shoulders pressed against the young soldiers' shoulders. In the battle they would be acting together -- the experienced ones and the young ones. Kuchkin attached exceptional significance to the arrangement of people at exercises and demanded that company commanders and political workers never treat it formally. Whenever there are two inexperienced soldiers attacking or defending, they must be accompanied by a seasoned soldier, one who is able to get his bearings quickly, who has a heightened sense of responsibility for the fulfillment of the task -- a junior commander, a Communist, a Komsomol activist, an agitation worker, or simply an enterprising and determined soldier. On his visits to companies, he had never missed an opportunity to bring such people together, if only for a short time, to say a few words to them as they worked, expressing his confidence in them. Capt Kuchkin's example was followed by company political workers and party and Komsomol secretaries.

Does a person in fact choose his profession, or does the profession choose him? Even 3 years after leaving the Ulyanovsk V. I. Lenin Guards' Higher Tank Command School, Gennadiy Kuchkin, top candidate for promotion to company commander, did not know that in 2 years time he would be a battalion political worker.

Maybe Captain Aleksandr Kozlov, deputy political commander of the tank battalion, was his "godfather"? The third day after Kuchkin took over the tank platoon, the captain had had a talk with him and had asked his opinion of the platoon activists. Kuchkin was embarrassed: he didn't know their names. Kozlov frowned.

"That's a bad start, comrade lieutenant! If you want to achieve something, remember this: the strength of a commander lies in the strength of his influence on people, his closeness to them. How can it be that, after 3 days as platoon commander, you don't know the names of the Komsomol group organizer, bureau member, agitation worker, news bulletin editor, the outstanding performer, the top specialist -- the ones you can rely on? It is indifference or lack of respect?"

Oh, how the lieutenant had been hurt and offended by the political workers' words on that occasion! Now, traveling through the mountainous semidesert to take part in a training battle, he had to smile when the memory of his hurt feelings flashed across his mind. The hurt had vanished a long time ago, but the lesson had been learned. That day, having assembled the activists for a frank conversation, he had learned more in the space of an hour about the men of the platoon and what they were doing than he had learned in the previous days. Most important of all, he had sensed in the men's candor a willingness to share with the commander the preoccupations and responsibility for combat training and order.

As platoon commander, head of a company Komsomol organization and, subsequently, head of the regimental Komsomol Committee, Kuchkin never begrudged the time spent acquainting activists with his plans and preoccupations, anxieties and hopes. He could always be sure that his plans would not fail, his demands would not be forgotten, that plenty of people would speak out against any carelessness, and that a person's endeavor would be noticed and duly rewarded. Three years later there was a mention in Kuchkin's service certificate of his gift for political work, and Captain Kozlov had a hand in this...

Many conditions determine the outcome of a battle. The training of people and their frame of mind have always been crucial conditions. Political workers are as responsible as commanders for this attitude. Before the exercises in the field, party and Komsomol meetings were held, special wall newspapers and news bulletins were issued, and the aktiv was briefed. The experience of past exercises told Kuchkin that if the activist is aware even before he enters the field of the attention of his comrades and of their confidence in his experience and knowledge, he will operate 100 percent in battle. On Kuchhin's recommendation, all the sections and crews were visited by agitation workers. The former soldiers, sergeants, and warrant officers talked about their involvement in past training battles, about the difficult circumstances and unusual situations they found themselves in, and about how they, with the help of comrades, got out of tight spots. There were many questions. Now they are going to be watching the activists in battle, and the activists are going to be trying.

Together with the battalion commander and chief of staff, Kuchkin participated in elaborating the battle plan. The idea was to attack and capture a strong point. The mountains meant that an outflanking company had too far to go -- the "enemy" would detect its movement and take retaliatory steps. An all-out frontal attack would mean an arduous battle. Frontline experience, which the motorized riflemen turned to in their preparations for the exercise, showed that the strongest defenses became unstable if, prior to an attack, even a small force managed to penetrate the enemy's rear and make an impact. It was then that they decided to take the daring step of outflanking the strong point in full view of the "enemy."

"I'll go with the lead company," Kuchkin volunteered.

Battalion Commander Major Vladimir Vershenko was able to assess his political deputy's ability to invest people's actions with the kind of passion signifying that commands are carried out immediately, everyone wants to be first, and mutual assistance and support virtually become part of the tactics. All he said was:

"Be prepared for the unexpected."

Lead company commander Captain Viktor Solopov smiled.

"Now we're certain to break through, with two commissars. Dovbiy will go in the first vehicle."

Even Kuchkin had once reproached the company's political deputy commander, Senior Lieutenant Dovbiy: In tactical training he would inevitably be found up front, yet a company is not merely a single lead platoon. Dovbiy laughed it off:

"But I am merely following the example of a senior comrade. And in my book, it's not a bad thing to go first. You are not absolutely right, comrade captain: If it's tougher at the back of the column than up front, you'll find me in the last platoon."

Soon Kuchkin realized that it was so. The motorized riflemen were prepared to follow the senior lieutenant through fire and water. No wonder Kuchkin later expressed his unreserved approval when asked whether Dovbiy deserved to be put forth for the Order of the Red Banner...

"Be prepared for the unexpected..." While the battalion commander worked with the commanders of the companies, Kuchkin gathered the company political workers and activists together. He outlined the plan for the forthcoming action and explained the tasks and roles of the subunits.

"Remind people that in battle each second you steal from the enemy is lives saved, it is a step toward victory. Anyone who dawdles, falls behind, or fails to accurately carry out a command places himself and his comrade in jeopardy. And you must remember that our success lies in determination and speed."

Kuchkin made special demands on the company political workers. The commander is the battle organizer and his role in the battle is determined by the regulations. The company and battalion political worker's place is in an attacking combat vehicle, in the line, in a trench. His personal example and his words make the biggest impact there.

If the political worker is operating right among the people, he will be the first to tell them about those who have operated expertly after an ardous march. When he goes off on reconnaissance with the other officers, he will leave reliable assistants behind to organize talks and newspaper readings and call for combat competition among platoons, sections, and specialists for the best actions at the new stage of the exercises. He will also have the right to ensure that commendations for outstanding performers are announced precisely in the field in the presence of their comrades.

On the gray side of a mountain in the distance one could see some buildings -- the attackers' base reference point. The company column made a sharp turn, following a shallow ravine around the strong point. The "enemy" could now see it but did not respond, most likely wondering what kind of vehicles were being maneuvered so audaciously right in front of them? Maybe they took them for their own -- no single company was going to make inroads on such powerful defenses! But then a rocket left a trail across the sky and the first shots were lighting up the mountainside. Kuchkin leaned over to the driver:

"Go to it, Comrade Mikhaylov!"

"Hold tight, comrade captain!"

The driver's hands gripped the wheel, he fixed his gaze on the stretch of rocky ground. It was as if a hand was sweeping away the rocks, ruts, and craters, but you had to really hold on tight. "There's Dovbiy, what's up with him? It's fatal to stop under fire, even for a moment!" The vehicle in front roared off again. Later the captain discovered that Dovbiy had taken over from the driver. Political workers must be able to do what his subordinates can do, and do it better.

The incline, which was getting steeper all the time, protected the company in its flanking maneuver from fire from the strong point; another half-kilometer over the rugged terrain of the valley and the company would have a toehold on the crest of the mountain, whence it would be able to support the strike by the battalion's main force.

The observer nudged the captain's elbow, the latter looked through the visor and could not believe his eyes: quite nearby, the "enemy" was on a parallel course, moving out of the strong point, using a light covering detachment. Maybe the departure was planned in advance. One thing was clear: it would reach the crest that lay in the rear before the motorized riflemen, and then the company itself would be under devastating fire and the battalion commander would have to start the battle all over again. So this was the unexpected element that could not be foreseen...

All his previous experience in exercises told Kuchkin that in a critical situation, the important thing is to keep a cool head, a sense of reality of the situation, and not to waste a moment. He radioed the company commander:

"We must attack them immediately, engage them in battle, and halt their departure at all costs!"

Less than 10 seconds later the order came from the commander's vehicle:

"'Enemy' on the left. Into battle!"

Dashing into the middle of the line, Kuchkin was thankful to see the people he could particularly count on -- Chabanov, Ganiyev, Naumenko, Smal, Matmusayev, Malykhin... Section commanders, machine gunners, and snipers -- they were the first on the ground, first to open fire before the "enemy" escaped from the sure hit zone -- you couldn't help noticing them! Under the hail of fire, the "enemy" had to do battle, so they began to dismount.

For 30 minutes, the company, thinly scattered, held the superior "enemy," using concentrated fire to cut off efforts to outflank it and traverse the crest. By running and crawling, Kuchkin moved from platoon to platoon, from one firing point to the next, instilling confidence and calm into the riflemen, helping the young commanders organize heavy fire and direct it at the most dangerous targets. And when in the distance the battalion's combat vehicles appeared on the mountainside and the attacking formation took shape, he was the first to rise to his full height. The company had switched to the attack...

After the exercise Capt Solopov went up to Kuchkin.

"Thank you, Gennadiy Pavlovich, for being with us."

What better reward does a political worker need!

...This happened in Afghanistan. At a mountain crossroads, the armored transporter carrying Capt Kuchkin encountered an Afghan Army subunit. Kuchkin immediately noticed the anxiety on his friends' faces. Through a translator, he was told that the subunit had been given the job of cutting off a dangerous gang of dushmans. The time they had allowed for reaching the designated point was running out, but they could make no progress because the road ahead had been mined. The mountains were preventing them from bypassing the dangerous section of the road, while the engineers were operating on another route and it would be a long time before they could arrive. Could the Soviet officer be of any help?

There were no engineers in Kuchkin's crew, either, the gang would escape and more innocent blood would be shed, vehicles would be blown up on roads, schools would be burned down, and bridges destroyed... Kuchkin glanced at the Afgans' faces. A young commander and very young soldiers. He could understand their perplexity when faced with such a serious obstacle. But how could he help them?

A Soviet man, a Communist, and a political worker, Capt Kuchkin saw no distinction between international duty and military duty. He went up to his vehicle, placed his hands on its warm armor, so reliable and dear to him, and glanced at the driver; the latter did not avert his eyes. Communist and Komsomol member, they understood one another without having to speak, especially at times when their courage was being tested. They had faith in their experience...

Before the astonished Afghans, the Soviet armored transporter moved past their column and proceeded down the road. It went 100 meters, 150 meters, 200 meters... You could already see the relief on people's faces when the explosion came. A detached wheel spun off the road, the vehicle, listing slightly, moved on. Then an abrupt command rang out above the stationary column. The subunit sped forward, caught and overtook the damaged Soviet vehicle. There was another explosion on the road, but the column gathered speed without faltering...

Later Kuchkin learned that not a single dushman escaped out of the entire gang intercepted in its retreat by the Afghan subunit...

I asked Hero of the Soviet Union Major Gennadiy Kuchkin, student at the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy: What is it about the political worker's job that attracts you most? He replied, without hesitation:

"The right to be up front, where the important things are happening, where people need the example and words of a Communist most of all."

AFGHANISTAN WAR CASUALTY HONORED IN MOSCOW

PM271006 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 23 June in its Second Edition carries on page 3 a 2,000-word report by own correspondent Captain First Rank A. Slobozhanyuk entitled "Loyalty," relating the story of a member of a reconnaissance patrol who lost both legs in a mine explosion in Afghanistan. The author describes the soldier's heroic struggle to come to terms with his fate and extols the help and support he received from his friends, family, and especially his former girlfriend, now his wife. We are also told that he was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

"But it was not only his nearest and dearest who surrounded him with warmth and concern," the author writes in conclusion. "Many people have taken an interest in Georgiy's fate, notably Anatoliy Adamovich Bayak, first secretary of the Domodedovo CPSU Gorkom; Yevgeniy Vasilevich Tsibinov, chairman of the gorispolkom; and Lieutenant Colonel Kail Abdulovich Bulatov, the city's military commissar. With their help, the question of a car was quickly resolved, and Georgiy now has his own Moskvich in a garage near his home. In the spring, Georgiy, Olga, and their baby son moved into a three-room apartment in a new block.

"During the 9 May Victory Day parade, Georgiy Berdznishvili, former reconnaissance patrol member and currently student at Moscow's G.V. Plekhanov Institute of the National Economy, stood on the rostrum among the city's best. A strong, courageous man."

ARMY PAPER STRESSES ROLE OF MORALITY, ARMY RULES

PM281454 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 26 June in its Second Edition carries on pages 2-3 a 2,800-word article entitled "Norms of Morality and Requirement of the Rules" by Captain First Class V. Frolov, doctor of philosophical sciences. The article, carried under the rubric "The Social Aspects of Military Building," stresses the link between communist morality in society and in the Armed Forces and the requirements of Soviet law, viewing deviations from the former as tantamount to a violation of the latter. While praising work done in the Soviet Armed Forces to strengthen moral norms and the requirements of the rules, Frolov notes that "some officers and leaders of party and Komsomol organizations forget the unity of the moral and legal requirements of military service." Frolov asserts that misdemeanors sometimes go unpunished and their "antisocial essence" goes unnoticed.

Frolov emphasizes that "advanced commanders and political workers" foster a "healthy moral climate in military collectives" and thus avoid the need to quickly resort to "measures of compulsion." Frolov notes the role of discipline and incentives in maintaining order in the Armed Forces and concludes that the commander's orders are the "motherland's order" and, as such, are "sacred."